The New-York Times.

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SOUTHERN NEWS.

FAST DAY IN THE CONFEDERACY.

A Faint Attempt to Cheer the Southern Heart.

Gen. Bragg Reports a Small Union Repulse at Kinston.

Whereabouts of Bragg's Army --- Its Safe Distance from Sherman.

The Rebel Press on the Exodus of Gold from Richmond.

The Government Called Upon to Seize It and Use It for the Army.

The Tobacco Speculation—Anxious Inquiry for "that Bacon."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 12.

From Richmond papers of Friday, March 10, received to-day at the Washington office of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, we make the following extracts:

THE CAROLINAS.

RUMORED UNION DEFEAT NEAR KINSTON.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 10.

The following official dispatch was received yesterday, announcing a victory to our arms in North Carolina:

HEADQUARTERS, ETC., March 9.

Hon. Jno. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War:

GENERAL: Gen. BRAGG reports that he attacked the enemy yesterday, four miles in front of Kinston, N. C., and drove him from his position. *He disputed the ground obstinately, and took a new line three miles from his first.* We captured three pieces of artillery and 1,500 prisoners. The number of the enemy's dead and wounded left on the field is large, ours comparatively small. The troops behaved most handsomely, and Major-Gens. HILL and ROSS exhibited their accustomed zeal and gallantry.

(Signed,) R. E. LEE.

Kinston, near which place the fight occurred, is situated on the direct route from Goldsboro to Newbern, and about 20 miles east of Goldsboro, and is about 30 from Newbern. It is supposed that this force of the enemy was advancing from Newbern against Goldsboro for the purpose of cutting the railroad at that point. It is not probable after this repulse that the enemy will attempt to advance, and it is likely we shall next hear of them falling back upon Newbern, or changing their course to some other point of the compass. This movement of the enemy was evidently designed to be cooperative with SHERMAN, and in this fight and at this juncture it may be of great value to us in embarrassing the movements of SHERMAN.

THE MARCH OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 10.

We saw last evening an officer from South Carolina. He reports that the enemy have *completely devastated the country* through which they have passed. They have not spared a single house along their track, and have wreaked their vengeance upon that State with a most savage and murderous spirit. They have shown no mercy to either sex, and have spared nothing on their march which could be devoured by fire and sword. We are told that the people have no conception of the conduct of SHERMAN's army, and the widespread destruction and infamous excesses they have committed. In another column will be found an account of SHERMAN's burning of Columbia, which we get from a Southern paper, kindly furnished us by the same officer.

We regret to hear that Col. AIKEN, of Gen. BUTLER's South Carolina Cavalry, was killed in a skirmish near ******, last Friday evening. Maj. EARKER, Assistant Adjutant-General, of Gen. HAMPTON's Staff, was wounded at the same time, but not dangerously.

THE REBEL FAST DAY.

A VERY SMALL DROP OF COMFORT.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 10.

The day set apart for public worship dawns upon us somewhat more auspiciously than any day for the last three months. One of the columns of the enemy which was to form SHERMAN's advancing force has been defeated with heavy loss near Kinston N. C., and though the affair is a minor one, resulting in the capture of but three guns and fifteen hundred prisoners, yet it may be taken as an earnest that our commanders are on the alert and our troops in fighting trim once more in that direction. In fact, SHERMAN *is only beginning to feel the difficulties of his enterprise.* So long as it was but burning defenceless towns, and robbing citizens' unprotected wives and children, he has had brilliant success, *but now he will have to fight.* GRANT's present grand converging campaign seems now to promise the same kind of termination as that of last year. He can do nothing here unless SHERMAN comes up to join him from North Carolina, and SHERMAN cannot come. Another essential part of his programme *sine qua non* now is the capture of Lynchburgh; and by the latest accounts from that direction Lynchburgh is safe enough.

Meanwhile GRANT stands patiently, deep in swamps, waiting for something to turn up. So there is something to be thankful for, and hopeful for, this day, as well as reasons of humiliation.

AN ORDER FROM GEN. LEE.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 10.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, March 1, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—The President of the Confederate States at the request of the Representatives in Congress assembled, has appointed the tenth day of March as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer. The day will therefore be observed with due solemnity in this army. All military duties and operations of the Staff Department, except such as are absolutely necessary, will be suspended. Chaplains will hold religious services in their respective commands.

Soldiers, let us bow with penitence and deep humility before Almighty God, who has sorely chastened us, beseeching Him to turn again and cause His face to shine upon us. Let us not forget the days when he delivered us from our enemies, but in the day of our trouble let us seek the Lord our God. Let us set our hope in Him and not forget the works. Let us go forth in His strength, trusting in Him as our hope and deliverer, and praying that in His own good time He will establish us among the nations of the earth.

R. E. LEE, General.

THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

MOSBY AFTER SHERIDAN'S PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 10.

We have some good news from the valley, which it would not be prudent to give in detail at this time. We may say, however, it is reported that MOSBY, ROSSER and MOSBY have surrounded the guard who are conducting to Winchester the prisoners taken of EARLY, and there was a good prospect of their not only recapturing our prisoners, but of also gobbling up the Yankee guard. We shall probably hear of the result of this movement in a day or two.

It is said that the enemy have evacuated Staunton. It is reported that, during their occupation of the town, they did comparatively little injury, except in the way of burning Government stores and supplies.

THE EXODUS OF GOLD.

From the Richmond Enquirer, March 10.

The exodus of gold is fairly underway. The Farmers' Bank follows swiftly upon the example of the Bank of Virginia. *The public enemy will soon hold all the gold heretofore so well guarded and defended by our army.* The supplies of the country *cannot be secured without gold.* The banks have all the gold. Without supplies *the City of Richmond and the State of Virginia must be abandoned.* The banks are squandering gold, defeating the Government of supplies *and rendering the surrender of the City of Richmond to the enemy imperative;* and all this for the dishonest and disreputable end of shaving their own notes. Shall this thing be permitted? Will the citizens of Richmond quietly submit to this? That the gold in the banks of Richmond would place the defence of the city and the holding of the State beyond danger, we entertain no doubt whatever. Gen. LEE's army can defend its lines *if it is fed*, but without gold it is almost impossible to procure the necessary supplies. The banks hold gold enough to procure twelve months' supplies for the army. If they are permitted to deport this gold to the enemy, then the people will have *to give up their supplies or give up the State.* The laws of the land impede its defence. Behind these laws selfishness has intrenched itself, and mocks at patriotism. Shall these laws be permitted to shield offences against the public safety, such as these of banks? In the name and behalf of the State of Virginia we call upon the Legislature to come forward and arrest this unpatriotic subterfuge for shaving paper.

THE CAPTURED TOBACCO.

ANXIOUS INQUIRY FOR BACON.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 10.

The Government does not communicate much news to the public of late days, and this is all right where the publication of such news would give information to the enemy, either about our own movements and preparations or about what is befalling their own troops, who happen to be in such a position that the first intelligence of them is expected in the North by Richmond newspapers. But such reason for reticence do not exist in the case of these stories of tobacco captured the other day near Fredericksburgh. The enemy knew all about that as soon as we, or sooner, and there is no conceivable reason for observing silence on the subject, save the natural apprehension of our sagacious Government that the transaction may draw down censure upon it, or some of its officers. The Yankees are very eager to get possession of our tobacco. Next to cotton there is nothing of ours which they covet so much, and as they cannot come and seize tobacco stored at Petersburgh and Richmond, they seem to have bethought them of another plan. A Yankee named SINGLETON, has twice asked for a pass to come within our lines, and it has been twice granted. In vain some wary Confederates protested against this, representing that the Yankee could have no honest business here; but we have a Government that despises public clamor. This MR. SINGLETON might be a peace commissioner; he might be sneaking through our lines to bring us an offer of recognizing our independence, or on some gracious mission of that sort; so he was permitted to come along. Soon it became known that he was only on a mission to procure tobacco by purchase, payment to be made in bacon, at certain rates agreed upon. Tobacco, accordingly, was sent forward by Fredericksburg road, 200,000 lbs. of it, or thereabout, and was waiting at Hamilton's Crossing, under charge of Confederate agents, until the exchange could be effected. But now, by some chance, some extremely fortuitous coincidence, the store of precious tobacco had scarcely arrived there, and was still in Confederate hands when behold a large force of Yankees happened to appear in the same place, having came in steamers up the Rappahannock, and they seized the whole of the tobacco and either carried it off, or burned it. *And now where is the tobacco?* We must give full credit to the ingenious nation which contrived and planned this little scheme. It is a perfect specimen of the species of transaction called "Yankee trick" which means very clever swindle. Is our sagacious government satisfied yet? Has it seen enough of the consequence of admitting public enemies within our lines to look after private affairs? Who is the next Yankee that will ask for a pass?

[We repeat from our paper of yesterday the following important correspondence.]

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. SHERMAN AND GEN. HAMPTON.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, Feb. 24, 1865.

Lieut.-Gen. Wade Hampton, Commanding Cavalry Forces, C. S. A.:

GENERAL: It is officially reported to me that our foraging parties are murdered after capture, and labelled "Death to all Foragers." One instance of a Lieutenant and seven men near Chesterville, and another of twenty "near a ravin, 80 rods from the main road," about three miles from Feasterville. I have ordered a similar number of prisoners in our hands to be disposed of in like manner.

I hold about 1,000 prisoners captured in various ways, and can stand it as long as you, but I hardly think these murders are committed with your knowledge; and would suggest that you give notice to the people at large that every life taken by them simply results in the death of one of your Confederates.

Of course you cannot question my right to forage on the country. It is a war right as old as history. The manner of exercising it varies with circumstances, and if the civil authorities will supply my requisition, I will forbid all foraging. But I find no civil authorities who can respond to calls for forage or provisions, and therefore must collect directly of the people. I have no doubt this is the occasion of much misbehavior on the part of our men, but I cannot permit an enemy to judge or punish with wholesale murder.

Personally, I regret the bitter feelings engendered by this war, but they were to be expected, and I simply allege that those who struck the first blow and made war inevitable, ought not in fairness to reproach us for the natural consequences. I merely assert our war right to forage, and my resolve to protect my forager to the extent of life for life.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General U. S. A.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, Feb. 27, 1865.

Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 24th inst. reached me to-day. In it you state that it has been officially reported that your foraging parties were "murdered" after capture, and you go on to say that you had "ordered a similar number of prisoners in our hands to be disposed of in like manner. That is to say, you have ordered a number of Confederate soldiers to be "murdered."

You characterize your order in proper terms, for the public voice even in your own country, where it seldom dares to express itself in vindication of truth, honor or justice, will surely agree with you in pronouncing you guilty of murder, if your order is carried out.

Before dismissing this portion of your letter, I beg to assure you that for every soldier of mine "murdered" by you, I shall have executed at once two of yours, giving, in all cases, preference to any officers who may be in my hands.

In reference to the statement you make regarding the death of your foragers, I have only to say that I know nothing of it; that no orders given by me authorize the killing of prisoners after capture, and that I do not believe that my men killed any of yours except under circumstances in which it was perfectly legitimate and proper they should kill them.

It is a part of the system of thieves whom you designate as foragers, to fire the dwellings of those citizens whom they have robbed.

To check this inhuman system which is justly execrated by every civilized nation, I have directed my men to shoot down all of your men who are caught burning houses. This order shall remain in force as long as you disgrace the profession of arms by allowing your men to destroy private dwellings.

You say that I cannot, of course, question your right to forage on the country. "It is a right as old as history." I do not, Sir, question this right. But there is a right older even than this, and one more inalienable—the right that every man has to defend his home, and to protect those that are dependent upon him. And from my heart I wish that every old man and boy in my country who can fire a gun, would shoot down, as he would a wild beast, the men who are desolating their land, burning their houses and insulting their women.

You are particular in defining and claiming "war rights." May I ask if you enumerate among them the right to fire upon a defenceless city, without notice; to burn that city to the ground after it had been surrendered by the authorities, who claimed, though in vain, that protection which is always accorded in civilized warfare to non-combatants; to fire the dwelling-houses of citizens, after robbing them, and to perpetrate even darker crimes than these—crimes too black to be mentioned?

You have permitted, if you have not ordered, the commission of these offences against humanity and the rules of war. You fired into the city of Columbia without a word of warning. After its surrender by the Mayor, who demanded protection of private property, you laid the whole city in ashes, leaving amid its ruins thousands of old men and helpless women and children, who are likely to perish of starvation and exposure. Your line of march can be traced by the lurid light of burning houses, and in more than one household there is an agony far more bitter than that of death.

The Indian scalped his victim, regardless of sex or age, but, with all his barbarity, he always respected the persons of his female captives. Your soldiers, more savage than the Indian, insult those whose natural protectors are absent.

In conclusion, I have only to request that whenever you have any of my men "disposed of," or "murdered," for the terms appear to be synonymous with you, you will let me hear of it, in order that I may know what action to take in the matter. In the meantime I shall hold fifty-six of your men as hostages for those whom you have ordered to be executed. I am yours, &c.,

WADE HAMPTON, Lieutenant-General.

Official: JNO. M. OTEY, A. A. General.

OPERATIONS AGAINST MOBILE.

Our Army and Navy In Front, if not in, the City.

Rebel Reports of Movements and Preparations.

FRANTIC APPEALS OF THE REBELS.

THE ARMY.

There was a dispatch on Friday last from New-Orleans, dated the 1st inst., which announced that Maj.-Gen. CANBY and Staff had left that city for the vicinity of Mobile. Our army in that Department, which has recently been greatly enlarged by the arrival from Tennessee of the splendid corps of Gen. A. J. SMITH, has been reorganized, and now consists of two compact and powerful corps—the Thirteenth, Gen. GORDON GRANGER, and the Sixteenth, Gen. A. J. SMITH—the whole army being under control of Maj.-Gen. CANBY, commanding the Department of the Gulf. Beside this infantry force, there is a strong cavalry division, under command of Gen. KNIPE. The army is thus a very effective one, both as regards numbers, material and commanders. Part of this army has been for some time at Fort Gaine, in front of Mobile, part at Pensacola, last of the city, and the remainder at New-Orleans, but the probabilities are that the whole of it is now encamped within the city of Mobile.

THE NAVY.

Rear Admiral THATCHER arrived at New-Orleans at the close of last month, and assumed command of the West Gulf Squadron, *vice* Commodore PALMER, who is to command the vessels left at New-Orleans. The latest news we have of the movements of our naval forces in front of Mobile, is contained in the following rebel dispatch, which we find in the Richmond papers of Thursday last:

MOBILE, Feb. 28,
Via CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 7.

Twenty-two steamers and six Mississippi River transports are in the Lower Bay, and a large number of troops are reported on Dauphin Island and Pensacola, indicating an early attack on this city.

It will be seen, by the above, that it is ten days between the date of a dispatch at Mobile and the date of its publication in the Richmond papers, mainly owing to the difficulties and the breakage in communication since the success of Gen. SHERMAN in his march. So that, even though Mobile were captured by our army and navy last week, we could not hear of it through the rebels for some time; and we will, in all likelihood, get the first intelligence of the event, either through a dispatch-boat by sea from Mobile, or by a dispatch-boat up the Mississippi River and telegraph from Cairo.

REBEL PREPARATIONS.

We had for a time reports of the rebel evacuation of Mobile; but our well-informed correspondent near the spot recently made an explicit denial of this, and said that on the contrary, the rebel fortifications covering the city had been materially strengthened, and the garrison of the city heavily reinforced. A large amount of ordnance and ordnance stores had been received from Columbus, Ga., while upward of eight thousand negroes had been at work upon the fortifications. Rebel railroad and telegraphic communications between Mobile and Central Alabama was in an uninterrupted state. Gens. RICHARD TAYLOR, CHALMERS, DANIEL H. MAURY, and other luminaries of lesser brilliancy, were at Mobile. On the 15th ult., an order was issued calling upon every able-bodied mail person to bear arms, and on the evening of the same day a jubilee took place, upon which occasion speeches were made by the prominent rebel Generals in the city. These orations were in the usual style of the rebel last ditch efforts; and judging from the history of the past, we should imagine they were precursors of the flight or defeat of the rebel army at Mobile.

REBEL ASSURANCE.

From the Mobile Register.

A refugee from Mobile, says the *Clarion*, informs the editor of the New-Orleans *Times* that "the evacuation of the place commenced on the day of his departure, and that guns and ordnance stores were going to Selma by rail and water. Simultaneously with this movement a sweeping conscription was going on among the citizens of Mobile, to escape which people were fleeing from the city by squads. It was the general impression in Mobile that no defence of the city would be attempted. Its garrison was small, and composed of militia alone, under the command of Generals TAYLOR and MAURY." This will be news to the Mobilians certainly. If the editor of the *Times* could witness the preparations that are being made for GRANGER & Co., he would hardly credit the stories of skulkers in future. *Semper paratus* is the watchword of Gen. TAYLOR.

THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Mobile Register.

The forces of Gen. THOMAS, which were lately on the borders of North Alabama, and were destined, as our friends in the interior confidently believed, to march southward, taxing Montgomery and Selma in their route, have left that region and been moved down the Tennessee River. We now learn that when they reached the Mississippi they turned down that stream, and a portion of them, having encamped a few days near Vicksburgh, the whole once more embarked, still steering down the river. A few days will develop their destination. Mobile would seem to have the preference in the mind of the speculator in probabilities. It may be that THOMAS thinks Pensacola a better base and starting point for a march into the interior, while he can pay his respects to this city in passing. At the same time, he was nearer to Montgomery where he started from in the North, than he will be after having steamed a thousand miles round to Pensacola. On the other hand, there is a report by scouts of the preparation of a siege train at New-Orleans adequate to the investment of a city, upon the fortifications of which the engineering talent of the Confederacy has been employed for four years. So large an army as that of THOMAS and CANBY combined, it is surmised, may be designed for more distant operations in the Trans-Mississippi, especially as this is the only season of the year when gunboats and heavy transports can ascend Red River.

A few days must develop the intentions of the enemy. If he comes this way, it is fortunate that we are in better condition as to actual strength to give him the welcome due him, than we have been for any time during two years past, and as to spirit, that of the army and people was never more determined. The late meeting in front of Fortress Monroe has intensified the feeling of resistance, and the next battles with the enemy will show that our men will fight as they never fought before.

MOBILE CUT OFF.

From the Mobile Tribune.

The absence of news by telegraph ought to occasion no uneasiness. The communication between this section and Richmond, in the nature of things, must be difficult. SHERMAN is trying to get between us and the capital, and our army is trying to prevent him. So, of course, if there be need of railroad transportation for troops, it is better that they should move than that the mails should come through on schedule time. The general impression is that no news by telegraph means that bad news is lagging behind. This is a mistake; but it has its bad effect. It makes long faces on the streets. It gives play to the imagination. It furnishes reason for the croaker to croak; but, inasmuch as the croakers do nothing for the public safety, their desires one may say, ought not to be consulted. Croaking will not help the cause. Grumbling will not put a soldier in the field. Rather otherwise. It may help to paralize true men. So it follows that croaking is not good for the general welfare.

A FRANTIC APPEAL.

The Mobile *Army & Navy Crisis* contains the following appeal to the women of Alabama and Mississippi:

We write under a deep sense of responsibility. The fate of our country is suspended on the events of a few short months. By virtue of prompt, earnest, faithful efforts, we may be redeemed from a fate worse than death, and our country may be blessed with peace and free government. If we sleep, or if we meanly and ignobly refuse to listen to the calls of our struggling, bleeding land, we may plunge into a yawning abyss of degradation, ruin and misery, and fall like the darkened star to rise no more. In this fearful issue, no class of human beings have so much at stake as the women of the South. There are truths—there are threatened evils which we are not permitted to describe, but which all good and well informed ladies can imagine for themselves.

It may be asked, what of this? And what can the women do for the country? We answer, before God, we believe they can do more than all the men—more than all the armies of the South can do, if these armies are left wholly without your aid. Come, honored daughters of the land, come, and let us reason together for one moment. You ask, do we want your jewelry and plate to redeem the currency? No, no. We can pay our debts once we are free, and our commerce is restored. What we want is infinitely more preciously than jewelry. What we want is not the redemption of the currency, but the redemption of homes, our fair fields, our altars and temples!

In different ages of the world heroic and patriotic women have sacrificed at the shrine of their country's safety and honor. The mothers of ancient Israel, of Sparta, and of Rome, have left an immortal record of what true womanhood can do for their own land in the hour of its peril.

Come, then, women of these great commonwealths, rise to the grandeur and dignity of this time of peril, and leave on the pages of our history a proud and glorious record of the spirit and deeds of Southern women.

Know then, that more than one-third of the whole number of soldiers whose names are on the rolls are not in the army with their brethren, ready to defend you and to beat back the foe; but they are absent without leave, loafing, skulking, or hiding from duty! Know, further, that this state of things would be simply impossible, if public opinion at home did not tolerate this shameless desertion of duty. Never would these straggling soldiers remain a single week at home, in the criminal desertion of their flag, if the women of the country would take this matter in hand.

For this purpose it is only necessary for you to exert the power with which Providence has invested you. The way to exert this power is plain. Let the principal and elderly ladies of each community assemble, and give some suitable and becoming form to an earnest appeal to every absent soldier, and to each skulker from duty, to repair at once to the army. Call upon these truant men to go forth for your defence. And then resolve, and make the resolution public, that you will not recognize, nor receive into your social circles, any man who is improperly absent from his command, or evades the proper service of his country.

Let this be done generally, and 40,000 soldiers will be added to our ranks! Let that number increase our forces and we are redeemed! Your country will be free! The war will end.

Let some one city or town set the example. Then let city answer to country, and town to hamlet.

Oh, will you not do this much? It may save your children from massacres, your old men from slaughter, your homes from desolation, your daughters from violence, your country from ruin! Will you not do only this much? If not, your house may be left to you desolate! Will Columbus, Mississippi, or Montgomery, or Selma, or Aberdeen, or Tuscaloosa, or Mobile, or Jackson, or Demopolis have the spirit to set the example?

No human being can object to this being done. No woman, who is worthy of being called a woman, can reasonably object to prescribing a rule in her social intercourse, dictated by a sense of justice and public virtue. No man, of whatever name, or age, or position, can object to such action on the part of Southern ladies.

Will they—oh, will they only aid their endangered country in this simple mode?

If they do not, history may record that their influence was thus invoked, and they refused to exert it!

WAR MEETING—LETTER FROM GEN. MAURY.

At a meeting in Mobile, on the 18th ult., of the troops composing FRENCH's Division, the following letter from Major-Gen. MAURY was read:

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 18, 1865.

COMRADES: I regret my inability to meet you today, for I have a deep interest in the feeling which is moving through our country, and which has caused you to assemble in this unusual manner.

After four years of the most desolating and pitiless war of which history bears record, the bad man who has inspired and controlled it has procured secret negotiations for peace. He has done this in the spirit of his race. The craft and malice of him whose representative he is have marked the inception, the conduct and the result of this peace conference. Its consequence will be war, fiercer than has yet swept over our stricken country, and yet we are thankful that he has called it.

Many of our people at home had been greatly cast down by the recent events of this contest. A panic had destroyed their dignity and their energy. They had held their thoughts upon peace and its sweet influences until they had forgotten the requirements of honor and of manhood. But they have now been told, in terms as plain as insulting, that there is neither peace nor liberty for them any more; that eternal war, with all its horrors, will be a precious boon, compared with what their conqueror will fix upon them. The scales have fallen from their eyes. Their better natures have again resumed away, and they seem inspired by the feelings which four years ago so nobly animated them.

It is to encourage, strengthen and direct their awakened energies that you now take counsel together. The influence you may exercise is vast. Appeal to the people at home. Assure them that there is no reason for despondency. That we have still plenty of men, of arms and of munitions to defend our country as long as the enemy can assail it. Tell them to be of good cheer and you will win them peace. But, tell them to send back to you the comrades whom, in their weakness, they have enticed from your sides; and to drive to their duty the unhappy men who have chosen to be homeless outcasts rather than to defend their homes.

Appeal to your recreant comrades. Assure them that by a prompt return to their colors they will find the easiest path to pardon, to honor and to peace. Were your ranks refilled by them, you could now dictate that peace beyond the Ohio and the Potomac.

As for you, you have deserved well of your country. You have been such soldiers as the world has never seen. Three years have passed since first we met in Boston Mountains, and marched through the driving snow to attack the enemy's army. From that hour to this, you have been voluntary exiles from the land of your birth and the homes of all you love. You were then a mighty host—you are now a remnant of battle-scarred, toil-worn veterans. But your hearts are brave and true, your eyes are bright, and your noble purposes are unshaken. And as sure as a just God controls the destinies of men, so surely will the cause for which you have fought so often and endured so much be established.

I am, sincerely, your friend,

DABNEY H. MAURY, Major-General.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Reported Mutiny in the Rebel Army—Union Cavalry Reported on the North Side of Richmond—Rumors of Sheridan's Continued Success.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 12.

Intelligence from the Army of the Potomac represents all quiet.

Two deserters were executed on Friday, one of whom made a speech, acknowledging the justice of his punishment.

A report was current at the front that a mutiny had taken place among a large batch of deserters, who were sent up the James River on Friday morning. Sharp firing was heard in the direction of Drewry's Bluff, and it was believed that extreme measures had to be resorted to in order to quell the disturbance.

Another report prevailed that a force of Union cavalry had made its appearance on the north side of Richmond, and was having an engagement.

Deserters who came in yesterday say that two brigades of PICKETT's division had been sent from Petersburgh to reinforce EARLY, and that SHERIDAN had captured 1,000 of them, in addition to the number before reported.

From Fortress Monroe—Released Prisoners—Stormy Weather.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, March 10.

The steamship *Mary Washington* arrived here at 4 P. M., from Varina, with 500 released prisoners, and will leave immediately for Annapolis.

The weather still continues stormy with little prospect of abating. A heavy hail storm commenced here this afternoon, which, together with rain, has been falling all day.

There have been no arrivals from the South to-day.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, March 12.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan received by JAY COOKE on Saturday, amounted to $3,641,000, including $1,000,000 from New-York, $200,000 from Cincinnati, and $150,000 from Carlisle, Pa., in single subscriptions, and also 1,833 individual subscriptions of $50 and $100. The total subscription for the week is $21,992,100.

The Moravian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, March 12.

The steamship *Moravian* sailed for Liverpool at 3 o'clock this morning.

SHERIDAN'S EXPEDITION.

Details of the March—Completeness of the Victory over Early at Waynesboro—Early's Men Anxious for the War to Close—Characteristic Letter of Jeff. Davis.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEAR GREENWOOD STATION, EAST OF ROCKFISH, GAP ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA.
Friday, March 3, 1865—A. M.

The cavalry under Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN left Winchester Monday morning, Feb. 27, and reached this point yesterday afternoon. The column met with no regular opposition until the North River was reached near Mount Crawford. At this point Col. CAPEHART's brigade, of CUSTER's division, advanced suddenly, and after a brief skirmish drove ROSSER and his men away in gallant style, and in time to save the brigade which ROSSER attempted to destroy. Five rebels were here killed; we had three men wounded while driving the enemy to Staunton.

The weather has been comparatively good until yesterday, when a cold rain storm set in and still continues; but this did not stop the movement. The Third Division took the advance yesterday morning, Col. WELL's brigade leading off, and one of the greatest days now on record, all things considered.

At Waynesboro Gen. EARLY was met with a force of about 2,000 infantry and some cavalry, and in less than two hours after skirmishing commenced, Gen. CUSTER's division (the Third) had whipped EARLY's command, captured more than 1,300 prisoners, 75 to 100 wagons, between 100 and 200 horses and mules, destroyed a depot of stores at Greenwood Station containing commissary supplies, ordnance of all kinds, &c., enough in value more than to pay the expenses of this expedition, nine pieces of artillery and some twenty-five or more flags. All this has been done with one man killed and three wounded. Gen. EARLY's prisoners were all apparently much delighted at this capture and gave Gen. CUSTER some rousing cheers as they were brought in.

At Waynesboro Col. PENNINGTON's brigade fought on the right and Col. WELLS on the left, while Col. CAPEHART's brigade was held in reserve. The last-named brigade was not brought into action until the enemy's line commenced breaking, when the whole brigade charged, and, crossing the South River, the advance did not halt until Greenwood Station had been reached. As the advance guard rode up to this station, one train of thirty-six cars, loaded with reinforcements, was backing up, and another was just about leaving. The engineer of one train was killed, when the fireman ran the train off. The other train also got off safely.

EARLY only escaped capture by taking to the mountains. Several of his staff and all of his personal baggage was captured, together with a new regulation flag, which he had received from Richmond only the day before.

The rebel soldiers about here are much demoralized. Two hundred and eighty men agreed to desert when they heard that SHERIDAN was advancing.

Col. CAPEHART's command captured on the 1st, in that fight, 37 prisoners, 14 wagons, 7 ambulances, and had six men wounded.

The whole command is in good spirits, notwithstanding the bad weather.

I write this brief dispatch to send by a courier, and have not even time or opportunity to look over what I have written; but shall write a detailed account at the first opportunity. As I close, word is brought in (5 o'clock A. M.) that a train of fifty cars, loaded with bacon, has been captured.

Among the papers found in EARLY's baggage was a letter from JEFF. DAVIS, addressed to EARLY, *in reply to a petition of the soldiers to have the war brought to a close, as they had fought four years and accomplished nothing.* DAVIS' reply is characteristic. He incloses a copy of the petition to EARLY, and simply expresses a hope that it does not represent the feelings of a majority of his men.

Included in the property destroyed at Greenwood Station, was all of the reserve baggage of EARLY's army, including large supplies of shot, shell, muskets, saddles, sabres and provisions; also, 200 bales of cotton. The whole affair was a complete surprise. EARLY, indeed, boasted at Waynesboro, that the Yankees would retreat as soon as they saw he had infantry. On our side only two pieces of artillery were used. The nine pieces captured were all that EARLY had west of Charlottesville.

What few men ROSSER had left (about 400) of his whole division have been whipped and dispersed.

E. A. PAUL.

P. S.—We are moving now on Charlottesville this morning, now distant 18 miles. Raining big guns; mud deep.

From the Mississippi.

CAIRO, Sunday, March 12.

One hundred and twenty bales of cotton passed here for Evansville, and five hundred and forty-five for St. Louis, to-day.

Over $2,000,000 worth of property is said to have been destroyed at Eastport, Mississippi, by a flood in the Tennessee River.

The rebels hold possession of Hickman, Ky.

New-Orleans papers to the 6th have been received.

The steamer *Post Boy* was totally destroyed by bursting her boiler 25 miles above New-Orleans, on the 5th. Two lives were lost.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Court Martial of New-York Soldiers.

Before a General Court-Martial, which convened at Thibodaux, La., on the 6th day of December, 1864, pursuant to Special Orders No. 236, dated Headquarters, Lafourche District, Thibodaux, La., Nov. 15, 1864, and of which Lieut.-Col. J. H. ELLIOTT, Thirty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, is President, was arraigned and tried,

Capt. W. S. SMITH, Eighteenth New-York Cavalry. Charge—"Violation of 53d Article of War." Plea—To which charge and specification the accused pleaded as follows: To the specification—"Guilty," except the words, "not entitled to receive the same." To the charge—"Not Guilty." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence—And the court do therefore sentence him, Capt. W. S. SMITH, of the Eighteenth Regiment New-York Cavalry, "to be dismissed the service of the United States."

Private JOHN BLACK, Company K, Eighteenth New-York Cavalry. Charge—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Plea—"Not Guilty." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence—And the court do, therefore, sentence him, Private JOHN BLACK, Company K, Eighteenth Regiment New-York Cavalry Volunteers, "to be shot to death with musketry, at such time and place as the Commanding General may direct." Two-thirds of the members of the court concurring therein.

First-Lieut. THOMAS BOYER, Company F, Eighteenth New-York Volunteer Cavalry; charge first—Absent without leave; charge second—Disobedience of orders; charge third—Violation of the forty-second article of war; charge fourth—Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Plea—to which charges and specifications the accused pleaded as follows: To the specification of first charge, guilty; to the first charge, guilty; to the specification of second charge, guilty; to the second charge, not guilty; to the specification of third charge, guilty; to the third charge, guilty; to the specification of fourth charge, guilty; to the fourth charge, not guilty; finding, guilty. Sentence—The court do therefore sentence him, First Lieut. THOMAS BOYER, Company F, Eighteenth New-York Cavalry Volunteers, "to be cashiered, and be thereby utterly disabled to have or to hold any office or employment in the service of the United States."

Capt. MARK COX, of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth New-York Volunteers: Charge first—Disobedience of orders; charge second—conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; charge third—drunkenness on duty. Plea—not guilty. Finding—not guilty. And the court do therefore acquit him, Capt. MARK COX, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Regiment New-York Volunteers.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 12.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The committee on the Conduct of the War yesterday had Gen. HOOKER before them. He laid before them all the facts respecting the military operations in which he has participated, which are being investigated by the committee. The committee have examined pretty nearly all the persons connected with the subjects under investigation, and will shortly have their reports ready for publication.

A FOREIGN MILITARY VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Maj.-Gen. DOYLE, commanding the British forces in Nova Scotia, has just returned from a visit to Gen. GRANT's army. He spent upward of a week in examining the defences on our entire line. He speaks in high terms of our soldiers, and the spirit of the army he says is excellent. The most significant thing which he saw was the large number of deserters coming into our lines daily. This fact, he says, shows more conclusively than anything else that the rebel soldiers are tired of the war.

INCREASING THE ARMY RATION.

The amendment to the Army Bill, increasing the army ration from thirty to fifty cents, which was supposed to have been defeated, was passed. It adds about twenty-five per cent. to the pay of line officers, and about fifteen per cent. to other officers, except those not on active field duty.

NOMINATIONS NOT CONFIRMED.

Quite a number of nominations of various grades, military and civil, failed to pass the Senate ordeal. The present Paymaster-General, who was not reported until the last day, was not confirmed. The President, however, can nominate all of them if he chooses.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 12.

THE PARIS MISSION.

JOHN G. NICOLAY, Esq., the Private Secretary of President LINCOLN, was nominated yesterday for the post of Consul to Paris, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of JOHN BIGELOW, the late incumbent, to the post of Chargé d'Affaires at the French Court. The nomination was unanimously confirmed. Mr. NICOLAY is a fine scholar, speaks French and German fluently, and will be able to bring to his position a thorough knowledge of American politics, and a full insight into the workings of the Administration since the beginning of the rebellion. Mr. NICOLAY will not proceed immediately to Paris, but will continue for some time yet in the discharge of his duties as Private Secretary.

OTHER CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate also confirmed the nominations of Oscar Malmers, of Minnesota, Consul at Galatza, H. H. F. Gurley, of Iowa, at Quebec, and Thomas P. Smith, of Massachusetts, at La Rochelle; Richard M. Corwine to be Attorney, and Alexander C. Sands Marshal of the Southern District of Ohio; Geo. D. Hill, of Michigan, Surveyor-General for the Territory of Dakota; Lyman E. Munson, of Connecticut, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Montana; James Russell Jones, Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois. The following were confirmed as the judicial officers for the United States for the District Court of Nevada: Alexander W. Baldwin, Judge; Robert M. Clarke, Attorney; Edwin Irwin, Marshal.

EXPIRING COMMISSIONS OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The commissions of a large number of Federal officers, who were appointed for four years in 1861, will expire in a few days, when their commissions will be renewed by the President, or other appointments made in place of the incumbents, the Senate to act upon them at its next meeting.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

The *Chronicle*, of to-day, says:

"Vice-President JOHNSON appeared in the Senate yesterday, in company with his friend, Hon. PARSON KING, of New-York, who is staying with him at the residence of our hospitable fellow-citizen, FRANCIS P. BLAIR, Sen. His health is entirely restored. He was as cheerful as any man could be after having recovered from so severe an indisposition. We have no doubt he will fully justify the warmest anticipations of his countrymen. During his stay in the Vice-President's room, a large number of Senators called to pay their respects, and we observed with much satisfaction that they were pleased to see him well."

FROM SAN DOMINGO.

The Counter-Revolution.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 4.

The Spanish war steamer *San Francisco de Borja* arrived on the 22d ult. from Montecristi at Santiago de Cuba, with ninety sick soldiers on board. According to the accounts as published by the *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, the news of

FROM KENTUCKY.

Gen. Palmer Down on Guerrillas and Slave-Pens, and any Abusing of Negroes—The Inducements for Slaves to Enlist—Patriotic and Charitable Colored Societies—Legislative.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, March 6, 1865.

Gen PALMER orders an energetic pursuit and destruction of all guerrillas and robbers, all possible prevention of pillage and disorder among the troops, and the sending to headquarters, with charges and witnesses' names, of all persons not prisoners of war.

By his order, all slave-pens and other private establishments for confining colored persons here are suppressed, and the confined discharged, with an invitation to the able-bodied to enlist, and get the three hundred dollars city bounty themselves. The city bounty, so far withheld from colored recruits, is to be paid to them, as it should be, and those slave-owners who pocketed it made to refund. In the above pens were negroes held for forced enlistment for their master's benefit, and for sale to bounty and substitute brokers; also, some who asked their indignant masters for wages, and some "saucy" wives of negro soldiers.

It is computed that the United States law, declaring the families of colored soldiers free, gives freedom to two-thirds of Kentucky's negroes—to 167,000—leaving 48,000 not freed; of the latter, but 22,000 between the ages of 10 and 50. Officers are recording the names of our colored soldiers, put at 27,000, and their families. They and others tell every able-bodied colored male to enlist, and every single female slave to marry a colored soldier.

Our colored folks have colored soldiers' aid societies, and societies styled Sons and Daughters of the Morning, Daughters of Zion, &c., for relieving disabled colored soldiers, and all other helpless colored sick and afflicted within their reach. They are zealously and efficiently engaged in this good work.

I was misinformed as to the one hundred dollar State bounty bill. Though the House passed it, 49 to 21, the Senate tabled it. Senator WHITAKER's bill, to organize and discipline the State militia, is a law. Bills extending the statute of limitations for United States soldiers' benefit, and providing that where wrongs have been committed by the military since the Fall of 1863, the time from that on to the end of the rebellion, be deducted in applying said statute, are laws.

The Legislature adjourns from to-day till May 16.

PONTIAC.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. Wager Swayne.

We learn that Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. WAGER SWAYNE, late Colonel of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment, has been nominated Brigadier-General, in place of Vice-President ANDREW JOHNSON, resigned.

Col. SWAYNE arrived in this city Feb. 26, from Port Royal, having been severely wounded in the first skirmish had by Gen. SHERMAN's forces in the advance from Savannah. After three years in the service, during which it is his pride to say his regiment never fired a gun except when he was with them, and never made but one march without him, (and that when he was temporarily absent in command of a brigade,) he lost a leg in a trifling skirmish, and is for the present invalided, but not disheartened, only impatiently counting the days when he shall be again fit for the field. Gen. SWAYNE is a native of Ohio, son of Associate Justice SWAYNE, of the United States Supreme Court. A graduate of Yale in 1856, he subsequently entered upon the practice of law at Columbus, Ohio. Shortly after the breaking out of the war, he abandoned his profession, devoting himself to raising the regiment of which he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and since, by regular promotion, has been advanced to his present rank, having served with GRANT during the Mississippi campaign, and accompanied SHERMAN from Chattanooga to Savannah.

It will gratify his many friends to know that, though still confined to his bed in the house of a friend in this city, he is rapidly recovering, and has a fair prospect of rendering future service to the country he has loved and served so well.

Landlords and Tenants, and Other Matters.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a time for all things. For the present, it is the landlord's harvest, and rents go up; we are paying him the tax on his income from that source, and way? There are two reasons. 1. The limited number of dwellings erected within the last two or three years, owing principally to the high price of materials and labor; the other is the large infusion of Southerners, probably not less than 50,000, who are making New-York and its suburbs their temporary resting-place, biding their time for peace, when they can return to nestle amid their own vines and fig trees; and if this most desirable event should occur, as we hope it will soon, you will see such a grand hegira of this Southern element down South as has never been witnessed since *they* inaugurated the war and the abolition of slavery. Then will come the tenants' chance to escape from the clutches of *high-priced* landlords. We tell them, therefore, to make as short engagements as possible; high rents are not going to last—they are simply the temporary exception, and not the rule. Peace will bring out capital for building purposes, as well as for other investments. There is plenty of idle capital, domestic and foreign, awaiting the advent of the coming day of a united country, when there will be a guaranty of stability, not only in Government, but in all sorts of political economy. The South will be repopulated, not only by her own people, but a vast number of our soldiers, our mechanics and artisans, our merchants and manufacturers, who will explore the land and anchor themselves on a field that bids them welcome for their science, their skill, their labor and their capital; and those whose province it will be to cultivate the soil, will need no invitation but the experience of their own observation; for the land and climate, as well as the capabilities, and the dormant treasures of "Dixie," are too patent to require an extended notice.

The march of SHERMAN's army through Georgia has given our soldiers a lesson in geography and topography, in soil and climate, they will not soon forget; and what they have learned will be stored away for future benefit, for they will go into that country and remodel it and improve it, to the astonishment of the Southerner and his good. A new era will dawn upon that country; slavery being extinct, the prejudices of those who hated a slave country will no longer stand in their way, hence a very large fusion of the Northern element will enter into all departments of the South for a reciprocal benefit that will make us a more united people, and secure as lasting a civil government as can be ordained by man. The stream of immigration from Europe which has hitherto confined itself to the free States, will have a wider margin in its spread over the South; and in another decade we will see the blossoming of that *fallow* country, that has been manured by the blood of our countrymen, that will reward us for all the sacrifices we have made in this terrible but necessary war for the government of our fathers.

W. A. H.

The Nineteenth Army Corps.

LOVEJOY'S HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 8, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A statement of your New-Orleans correspondent, under date of Feb. 23, 1865, does great injustice to the Nineteenth Army Corps, in asserting that it was "saved from total destruction, a little less than a year ago, near Pleasant Hill, on the Red River, by the Sixteenth Corps."

The conduct of the First Division of the Nineteenth Army Corps, both at Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hill, in April, 1864, has, by this time, passed into history, and ought not to be misrepresented to the people in any military correspondence. The Second Division, being then on duty at Alexandria, La., had no share in these battles; but the First Division, then under command of Brig.-Gen. EMORY, bore a gallant and conspicuous part, and reasserted its claim to the distinction which it had previously gained before Port Hudson, and in the campaigns in Western Louisiana of 1863.

The Nineteenth Army Corps, under command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. EMORY, has since then made a record in the Shenandoah Valley, of which its humblest soldier is justly proud. Its share in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, was of such high importance as to gain especial commendation from Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN, whose good opinion of its fighting qualities has never been withheld.

Permit me, as an humble member of an organization of which I am proud, to deny that the Nineteenth Army Corps has ever been saved from "total destruction," except by its own bravery. Its officers can safely challenge criticism upon its long and important service; and it does not seem necessary that the reputation of the Sixteenth Corps should be enhanced by untruthful statements in disparagement of the Nineteenth.

Respectfully yours, JAMES F. FITTS,
Captain 114th New-York Volunteers, Nineteenth Army Corps.

The Kearsarge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you oblige some of the crew of the *Kearsarge* by making an inquiry of what has become of some money which the papers said had been raised in New-York for distribution among the officers and crew of the *Kearsarge*? No officer or man ever got any. The poor crew have not got a cent, nor ever will ever get one, (even prize money,) as Congress will not appropriate in conformity to the law. And oblige ONE OF THE CREW.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 11, 1865.

$50,000	U. S. 6s '81, R.	111	500	Canton Co	42
14,000	U. S. 6s '81, C.	110¾	323	Del. & Rud. C. Co	109
45,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.	111¼	100	Quick. M. Co	19¾
10,000	do new iss.	110	120	Erie R. Pref	81
6,000	do new iss.	110¾	500	Hudson R. R.	109
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	97⅞	400	do	108¾
5,000	U. S. 5s, 1 yr. Cer.	98⅜	100	do b30	108¾
1,000	do	98⅜	100	do	108¾
18,000	Ohio 6s '86	103	400	do	108¾
1,000	Cal. St. 7s	145	200	do	109¾
10,000	Ohio & M. C.	27¼	100	Brooklyn City R.	130
15,000	do	27⅜	300	Chi. & Al. R.	88
6,000	Del., Lac. & W. 2d	105	200	Reading R.	107¼
6,000	Dl., Lac. & W. 1st	106	200	do b30	107¾
5,000	At. & G. W. 1st M., Ohio Div	87	200	do	107⅞
4,000	Mar. 1st M.	88	1600	do	107
30	B'k of Commerce	105	100	do	108
20,000	Amer. Gold	160	200	do	107⅜
100	Cen. Coal Co	55	600	do	107⅜
100	do b10	56	20	Mich. Cen. R.	109¾
200	Cum. Coal Pr	71	100	do s10	108¾
800	do	70¾	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	65⅛
200	do	70¾	100	do	65¾
200	do	71¼	300	Ill. Cen. R.	114¾
100	do	71¼	100	do b30	114⅝
300	Mar. Min. Co	15¾	200	do s15	114
400	do	15⅞	500	do	115
200	N. Y. Cen.	105	100	do s15	114¾
100	do b10	105	200	Chi. & N. W.	32¾
1600	do	104¾	700	do	32¾
800	do	104⅞	100	do	32¾
500	do	104¾	400	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	61¾
100	do b10	104⅛	200	do	61¾
100	do s25	104¼	200	Chic. & R. I.	96¾
1700	do s30	104	200	do	96
100	do	105¼	100	do s10	96
100	do	105	200	do	96¾
840	Erie Railway	63	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	90
1200	do s15	62¾	400	do	90¾
100	do s15	62¾	500	do	90¾
400	do b30	62¾	200	do	90¾
200	do b30	62¾	600	do	90¾
1600	do	62¾	300	do s10	90
200	do s30	62	200	do	90
100	do b30	62¾	100	do b3	90¼
400	do	64	15	New-Jersey R.	150

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

300	N. Y. Cen. c	105¼	500	Ill. Cen. R. s30	113
500	do	105¼	1050	Chi. & R. I. R.	97¾
200	do	105¼	200	do s3	97¾
100	do b5	105¾	1200	do s30	97¾
300	do s5	105	100	do s15	97¾
2	0 Erie Railway c	63¾	100	do s3	97¾
600	do	63⅝	100	do s60	97
800	do s3	63¾	300	do	98
300	do	63¾	100	do b5	98
100	do b5	63⅝	1000	do s30	98
100	do s3	63⅞	100	do s3	98
100	do	63⅞	300	do	98¼
100	Hudson R. R.	110	100	do	98¾
300	do s3	110¾	100	C. & N. W. Pr.	61¾
100	do	110¾	100	P., Ft. W. & C. b3	89¾
100	do s5	110¾	100	Cen. Coal	60
200	do s10	110¾	200	Cum. Coal Co	71
100	do	110¾	200	do s3	71
200	Reading R. s3	107⅞	100	do s3	71¼
200	do b3	108	300	do	71¾
1000	M. S. & N. I. x d b3	65⅝	100	Mar. Min. Co s3	15⅜
400	do	65¾	100	do	15⅜
800	Cleve. & Pitts	72	100	do	15⅝
200	do s3	73	100	do s3	15⅞

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$10,000	Am. Gold	192	530	Reading R.	109
130,000	do	192¾	300	do	108¾
10,000	do b3	192¾	100	do	109¾
190,000	do b5	192	500	do s10	109
20,000	do	191⅞	200	do	109¾
25,000	U. S. 5-20s, Old	111¼	800	W. S. & N. I.	66¼
20,000	O. & M. Cer s3	27⅜	100	Chic. & R. I.	100
400	N. Y. Cen. R. s3	106	200	do	100¾
100	do	106	100	do b3	10 ¾
500	do s30	106	100	do s10	100¾
100	do	106¾	100	do s10	100¾
100	Erie Railway s5	64⅜	200	do s3	100¾
200	do	64⅜	500	do	100¾
300	do s3	64⅜	500	do s3	100¾
100	do	64⅜	80	do	100¾
500	do s5	64⅞	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	61¾
1800	do	64⅞	600	do	61¾
100	do b3	64⅞	200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	91¼
100	do s3	65	100	do s10	91
100	Hudson R. R. s10	111¾	100	Cen. Coal Co b10	64
500	do	111¾	600	Cum. Coal	71¼
200	do s3	111¾	100	Quick. Min. Co b3	78
100	do s10	111¾			

MONDAY, March 13—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was up to a fair average in the Import entries and also in the Export clearances. The former, however, continues short of the movement of last Spring, as it is desirable they should do until the further considerable decline in Gold. The Customs of the week were large, indicating a good consumptive demand for Foreign Merchandise, or, at least, preparations for such a demand later in the season. The Gold Customs at this port since the beginning of the fiscal year are about fifteen millions in excess of the Gold payments at New-York on the Funded Public Debt, and this balance is likely to be considerably enhanced by the close of the present month, unless the May coupons on the 5-20 Loans should be at once anticipated, which Secretary MCCULLOUGH may possibly order in the course of the present week. The 10-40 March coupons come in for payment so gradually as to make little or no impression on the Gold balances in the New-York Office, and but for a large arrival of Gold from California, the Custom-house demand could scarcely have been supplied without checking the present favorable tendency to lower figures in the Gold Room. As it is, the accession of Mr. MCCULLOUGH to the Treasury, with his known decided purposes on this subject, and the increased demand for United States 5-20s from abroad, have caused a decline of 9@10 ℔ cent., which the important successes of our armies in the Carolinas should have resonably produced a fortnight ago. The same speculators who gave these events so little consideration at the close of February, are now laboring to check the fall in Gold by circulating baseless rumors adverse to SHERMAN and SCHOFIELD, which they pretend should put the price back to 200, or upward.

The Stock Exchange gradually advanced through the week on the Gold-bearing Stocks of the United States, and much larger private transactions, at free rates, occurred on Wall-street with the four or five prominent houses that make Government securities a specialty. The movement, both in the way of purchase and sale and in the exchange of old 5-20s, which the orders from abroad almost exclusively run, promises to continue active, not alone because of the immediate demand for Europe, but from the evidences by each successive steamer of the increasing confidence in and circulation of our Stocks, in Great Britain and on the Continent. It looks as though the entire original coupon issue of 5-20s (of 1862,) is to be steadily absorbed to supply this demand.

The Railway speculation was greatly depressed by the decline in Gold and the rumored financial wants of one or two prominent companies, but at the close on Saturday there was a partial recovery in prices and some disposition to operate, irrespectivo of the course of the Gold Room.

Money is in easy supply at 6@7 ℔ cent., the latter figure being the rule on miscellaneous collateral. The public continue to employ their balances largely in the 7-30 Popular Loan, and a good many of the Banks, both old and new, are following the example, as the present Loan looks to an early close.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	199¾ @ 186¾	@ 195¾	@ 193¾ @ 190¾
U. S. 6 ℔ cents., 5-20 years	111 @ 111¼	@ 111¾	@ 111¾
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, 10-40 years	97¼ @ 97¼	@ 97¾	@ 97¾
New-York Central	112¾ @ 104¾	@ 106¾	@ 106¾
New-York and Erie	71¼ @ 62¾	@ 65	@ 65
Rock Island	95¼ @ 101		
Michigan Southern	68¼ @ 68	@ 68¾	@ 68¾
Michigan Central	110¾ @ 109¾		
Toledo	115 @ 110		
Illinois Central	118 @ 115		
Hudson River	114 @ 109	@ 111¾	
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	77¾ @ 68	@ 72¾	
Fort Wayne and Chicago	94¾ @ 88¾	@ 91¾	
Chicago and Northwestern	31 @ 31¾	@ 32¾	
Almaden Quicksilver	82 @ 76¾	@ 78	
Mariposa Gold	17¼ @ 16		
Cumberland	71 @ 74	@ 67¾	@ 71¾
Reading	113¾ @ 107	@ 109¾	

After our regular report of Friday night was closed, one or more adverse Military rumors were started in the Evening Exchange to put up Gold. The parties engaged in this effort bid the price up to 195¼ as against 189¼, from which there was a decline to 193¾ ℔ cent. At the Gold Room, down town, on Saturday morning, the sales reopened at 189 ℔ cent., between which point and 191½ ℔ cent. the market fluctuated, back and forth, through the forenoon, the rumors of the night before being received in the Room, but were not supported by anything in the evening papers.

At the Stock Exchange, the business in Governments was less active than earlier in the week, and the sales were at a concession of ¼@½ ℔ cent. on one or two descriptions. On Wall-street, the market was steadier at the close of the day. The Specie shipments of the whole week amount to only $20,015; the receipts from California, $1,237,000; the Customs payments, $1,405,847, which is more than the Treasury was called to disburse during the week on the 10-40 March coupons by nearly a million of dollars.

The Railway speculation was enlivened by a sudden large advance in Chicago and Rock Island, from 95 up to 101 ℔ cent. This stock had been rather better supported through the general depression of the week than most of the other Western and New-York Roads, and the confidence shown in it by the *Bulls* in the market, is now said to be justified by the prospect of a five ℔ cent. half-yearly Dividend in April. Heretofore the division of profits has been at the rate of only 6 ℔ cent. a year—3 ℔ cent. each in April and October though the net traffic of the line is understood to have left a large surplus over this rate. The other Railways, after the adjournment of the morning Board improved on the street, and Erie sold up to 64½ ℔ cent., after opening at 62½@63½ ℔ cent. At 3 o'clock the following quotations were made. Gold 190¼. At the Evening Exchange up to 192½, and closed 190¾.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	97¾	97¾	Pittsburgh	70¼	72¾
U. S. 5-20's	111¾	111¾	Northwest	32¾	33¼
T. Certificates	98⅜	98⅜	N. West Pref.	60¾	62
N. Y. Central	105¾	106	Rock Island	95¾	101
Erie	62¼	64¾	Fort Wayne	88¼	90
Hudson	109¾	111¾	Cum'land Coal	69¾	71¼
Reading	160¾	108¾	Quicksilver	76¼	76¾
Mich. Southern	64¾	66	Mariposa	15¾	16
Illinois Cen.	114	115	Ohio & M. Certs	27	27¾

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Hanover	103
Merchants'	116	Irving	106
Mechanics'	108	Metropolitan	125
Union	113	People's	111
America	135	Corn Exchange	111
Butchers' & Drovers.	120	Commonwealth	105
Merchants' Exchange	98	Importer's & Traders'	165
Commerce	105	Park	145
American Exc	122	Central National	102½
Bank of N. America	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	99	Pac. R. 7s, guar by Mo.	59
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	99	Ill. Central 7 p c. '75	112
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	110	Alton & T. H. 2d, inc.	76
Erie 1st mort. '68	100	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds.	85
Erie 7s, 2d mort. '79	102	Chi. & N. West. 1st m.	81
Erie 7s, 3d mort. '83	100	Chi. & N. W. 2nd Mort.	98¾
Erie 7s, 4th mort, '80	94	Han. & St. Jo. L G	90
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1st mort. '77	100	Del., L. & W. 1 M	104
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '60	100¾	Del., L. & W. 2d M.	106
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. '85	104	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1 M	100
Hud. R. 7s, 3 M. '75	104	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds.	97¾
Hud. R. 7s, bonds, '67	95	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3ds.	80
Har. 1st M., '60-'72	101	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds x m.	90
Mich. Cen. 8 p c. new, 1 M. 8, '62	113	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds. con.	85
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p c 1 M.	110	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st m.	45
Mich. 8, 7 p c. 2d mort.	90	At. & G. W. 1sts	87
		Ohio & Miss 1st M.	75
		Mil. & St. Paul 1sts	75

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan through the First National Bank, to-day, were $500,000.

Subscriptions received at the Ninth National Bank for Seven-Thirties, this day, amount to $700,000.

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in this city, Saturday, was as follows:

Receipts from customs	$245,006
Total receipts	3,517,314
Payments	4,068,754
Balance	30,421,336
Subscriptions to Government Loan	110,000

The Import Entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,705,283, against $5,250,124 same time last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,657,542, against $3,333,153 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $20,015, against $466,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,405,847. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, are 14,411 bales.

The following are the official and semi-official Custom-house returns of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since the 1st of July, 1864, the beginning of the current Fiscal or Treasury year—the small entries of Foreign Specie not included:

July	$22,975,247	January	$ 16,567,849
August	17,978,805	February 11	1,516,436
September	10,481,239	February 18	3,272,681
October	9,956,533	February 25	2,520,237
November	8,435,867	March 4	3,111,814
December	9,820,122	March 11	3,705,283
Total since July 1			$103,622,063
Against same time 1864			143,460,318
Decrease since July 1			$39,838,255

The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles re-exported, have been as follows since the Current Fiscal Year, from New-York, by the monthly official and weekly semi-official returns:

July	$31,638,537	January	$16,561,568
August	28,976,169	February 8	4,808,182
September	10,964,428	February 15	7,078,813
October	17,814,668	February 22	5,163,465
November	13,308,031	March 1	2,919,574
December	21,306,261	March 8	3,657,542
Total, since July 1			$172,135,275
Against same time 1864			108,015,653
Increase since July 1			$64,119,722

The Exports of Specie from New-York since July 1 have been:

July	$1,547,329	January	$3,184,853
August	1,001,813	Feb. 11	363,253
September	2,835,398	Feb. 18	100,882
October	2,617,121	Feb. 25	141,516
November	7,267,692	March 4	146,353
December	6,104,177	March 11	20,015
Total since July 1			$25,637,392
Against same time 1864			38,285,000
Decrease since July 1			$12,647,608

The Customs received and Gold Interest paid out at the New-York Office since the beginning of the current fiscal year are as follows:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
July	$3,585,848	July	$1,881,000
August	6,237,364	August	2,106,784
September	4,084,494	September	3,113,699
October	3,670,188	October	1,895,066
November	3,455,156	November	4,032,550
December	3,467,368	December	4,163,406
January	4,276,399	January	2,449,390
February	4,823,214	February	913,429
March 4	976,162		
March 11	1,405,847	Total	$20,555,170
Total	$35,982,040		

Gov. FENTON having approved the Bank Enabling Act, under the provisions of which the local Banks can pass into the National System without change of name or stockholders, and without winding up their old affairs, the Metropolitan, Shoe and Leather, Republic, Commonwealth, Park, and others of the old City Banks, will immediately avail of the National organization. The American Exchange Bank (the next largest capital to the Commerce) has not yet, we believe, taken action on the subject, though a portion of the Board of Directors are anxious to do so at once. One of our Democratic cotemporaries appears equally solicitous that this and several other local concerns, whose chief officials are supposed to be disaffected to the National System—and possibly as unhappy in their minds about the Currency and Banking policy of the Government generally, as the writer referred to—should hold out altogether. They are undoubtedly left free to do so or not, by both the National Act and State Enabling Act, but our neighbor is mistaken in supposing their final decision to be one of grave public moment.

The Alliance Joint Stock Bank of London, for which Messrs. L. P. MORTON & Co., of this City, are American correspondents, has amalgamated with the Consolidated Bank of London, the subscribed capital of the two associations being £5,500,000.

The text of sections six and seven of the new act relating to the taxation of State banks and the conversion of the latter into national organizations, reads as follows

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That every national banking association, State bank, or State banking association, shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any State bank or State banking association paid out by them *after the 1st day of July*, 1866.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, that any existing bank organized under the laws of any State, having a paid-up capital of not less than seventy-five thousand dollars, *which shall apply before the first day of July next* for authority to become a National bank under the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and shall comply with all the requirements of said act, shall, if such bank be found by the Comptroller of the Currency to be in good standing and credit, receive such authority *in preference to new associations applying for the same;* provided, that it shall be lawful for any bank or banking association organized under State laws, and having branches, the capital being joint and assigned to and used by the mother bank and branches in definite proportions, to become a national banking association in conformity with existing laws, and to retain and keep in operation its branches, or such one or more of them as it may elect to retain the amount of the circulation redeemable at the mother bank, and each branch to be regulated by the amount of capital assigned to and used by each.

Attention is called to the card of Messrs. HEATH & HUGHES, bankers, in another column.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
No. 139 Broadway.

7-30 LOAN AGENCY.

Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

☞ CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
FOR THE U. S. 7-30 LOAN,
NO. 51 WALL-ST.,
have all denominations of 7-30 notes on hand for immediate delivery.

☞ UNITED STATES
7-30
TREASURY NOTES
for immediate delivery at
HOWES & MACY'S, Bankers,
No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 BROADWAY.
Seven-Thirty Treasury Notes on hand for sale.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 11, 1865.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, 66 bbls. Ashes, 2,863 bbls. Flour, 657 bbls. and 2,227 bags Corn Meal, 130 bushels Wheat, 11,595 bushels Corn, 150 bushels Rye, 14,760 bushels Oats, 520 bushels Malt, 525 bushels Barley, 2,280 packages Provisions, and 99 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at $10 75@$11 for Pots, and $11 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is dull and nominal in price.

COTTON—Is very quiet at declining prices. Middlings, 72c.@73c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet to-day. The demand has been mainly for Extra State, which is very scarce and firm. Other descriptions have been dull and heavy. Sales since our last amount to 6,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 90@$10 15; poor to choice Extra State at $10 25@$10 55, chiefly at $10 25@$10 35; Round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 85@ $11 05 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 90	@10 15
Extra State	10 25	@10 55
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 30	@12 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 85	@11 05
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 10	@12 25
Extra Genesee	10 55	@12 00
Poor to Choice Extra Missouri	10 50	@14 00

Southern Flour is heavy and lower to-day. Sales since our last 1,400 bbls., at $10 60@$11 70 for poor to good, and $11 70@$14 for good to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is inactive. Sales 450 bbls. Extra, at $10 20@$11 90 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet, including fine and superfine at $7 70@ $8 60 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand, at $7 40@$7 50 for Jersey, and $8 30 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 900 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet at about former prices. Sales have been confined to 17,000 bushels, including Amber Michigan at $2 33; Milwaukee Club at $2 07; Chicago Spring at $2 05 ℔ bushel. Corn is inactive and heavy. Sales have been made of 7,000 bushels at $1 06@$1 06 for new yellow Jersey; and (nominally) $1 05 for mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Oats are inactive yet steady. We quote Western at $1 11; Jersey and Pennsylvania at $1 08@$1 10 ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley, and Barley Malt continue dull and nominal.

HAY—North River is in moderate request at $1 60 @$1 65 for shipping, and $1 70@$1 80 for small lots for city use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in demand, at 15c.@42½c. for very interior to very choice, the latter an extreme rate, according to quality, ℔ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts comprised 22,631 hides; sales, 16,400 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIBEL & WEIDMEYER, 4,800 Buenos Ayers, 21@22 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Montevideo, 21½ lbs., private terms; 4,000 Rio Grande, 21 lbs., at 16c., gold, usual selection; 2,900 Orinoco, 21 lbs., private terms; 300 Mexican, 20 lbs., private terms; 300 St. Domingo, damaged, 20 lbs., 13c., cash, as they run; 1,000 Slaughter Ox, 70@80 lbs., 11c.@11½c., cash, rejected bad hides; 1,100 Slaughter Cow, 50@55 lbs., 10c., cash, rejected bad hides. Stock in Importers' and Speculators' hands: 240,300 dry Hides, 3,400 wet salted and 1,200 bajes East India Hides. The stock includes 94,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 26,500 Rio Grande, 23,000 California, 43,000 Orinoco, 2,700 Aspinwall and San Juan, 4,800 Honduras, 1,500 Tampico and Matamoras, 800 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 8,000 Savanilla, &c., 1,000 West Indies, 35,000 African Kips, 1,200 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 1,800 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 1,000 Wet Salted California, 600 Wet Salted Para.

LEATHER—The week's movements in this line, Messrs. HULL & Co. notice thus: "There have been a few Eastern buyers in the market this week, but they have bought very sparingly, and in some instances for inferior Leather ½c. ℔ lb. decline has been submitted to. The receipts have been about 33,000 sides. Oak Sole has been in fair demand, and sales to a considerable extent have been effected at 1c. ℔ lb. below last week's rates. Rough Upper—Moderate inquiry." We quote: SOLE—"Oak Slaughter and salted, good light, 47c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 49c.@52c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 50c.@52c.; Oak, light cropped, good, 50c.@52c.; Oak, middle cropped, good, 52c.@54c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 36c@37c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good middle, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good heavy, 38½c.@39½c.; Hemlock, California, good light, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 38c.@39c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 34½c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, good middle, 36c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, good heavy, 35½c.@36½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 31½c.@35c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, slaughter, in rough, 35c.@37c.; Oak slaughter, in rough, 48c.@52c., cash ℔ lb." The week's receipts of Sole reached 47,000 sides.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine at $1 70@$1 80 ℔ gallon; Resin at $18@$30 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, domestic and foreign, at $5@$7 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 48@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 42½ @$2 45; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 76@$1 75; Unbleached Sperm at $2 55@$2 60; Linseed at $1 55 @$1 59, for large and small lots; No. 1 Lard at $2 10 @$2 12½ ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited request, including Crude at 40c.@41c.; Refined, in bond, 65c.@ 66c.; and free, at 85c.@86c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather more request, chiefly on speculation, at firmer prices, the market closing steadily. Sales

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer,

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Storehouse of Francis E. Pinto, No. 23 North Pier, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

THE CARGO OF THE PRIZE STEAMER BLENHEIM, consisting of

BLANKETS,
ARMY CLOTHS,
SAL SODA,
SODA ASH,
BEEF AND PORK,
GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS, &c., &c.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 15th day of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon, on board thereof;

The prize steamer *Charlotte*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she now lies.

The above-named vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY,

United States Marshal, S. D. N. Y.

DATED MARCH 1, 1865.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT MANSION AND GROUNDS AT CASTLETON, STATEN ISLAND, AT AUCTION.—E. R. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, the extensive grounds and mansion formerly occupied by James Parker, situated at Castleton, Staten Island, (north shore,) on the river road, between Sailors' Snug Harbor and Factoryville, and facing the river, containing about 14 acres of land, on which there is a large 2½-story frame house, filled in with brick, with wings attached. There is a large kitchen and laundry closets, &c., in the cellar. On the first floor are two drawing-rooms, music-room, dining-room, pantry, and a large chamber. On the second story are seven chambers and three large closets. On the attic or half-story are six chambers. On the premises there is a large new stable and gardener's cottage. On the river there is a large dock, bath and boat house. The garden is under high cultivation, well stocked with pear, apple and cherry trees; also, a very fine strawberry bed, producing strawberries in abundance. The southern boundary of the place is a private avenue, thereby enabling the purchaser to sell off part of the grounds and retain the house and garden. Terms at sale. A map of the property may be seen at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York, where permits may be had to view the premises.

DOCKS AND SLIPS, HOUSES, MARKET CELLARS, AND OTHER PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, TO BE LEASED AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Comptroller will on THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the City Hall, lease on bids at public auction, docks and slips, houses, market cellars, and other Corporation property, for a term of years from the first day of May, 1865.

Catalogues containing the description, location and terms of sale, may be had upon application to the Collector of City Revenue, at this office.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, March 4, 1865.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, CORNER OF FRANKLIN-ST. AND WEST BROADWAY.—E. R. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 4, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

FRANKLIN-ST.—The valuable lot of ground, with the second-story and attic brick, front house thereon, No. 124 Franklin-st., northeast corner of West Broadway, house covers whole lot, 25 by 50 feet.

Also, the valuable lot of ground, with the two-story and attic brick house thereon, No. 122 Franklin-st., adjoining; house covers entire lot, 20x50 feet.

WEST BROADWAY.—The valuable lot of ground, with the front and rear buildings thereon, on the east side of West Broadway, 60 feet north from Franklin-st., and adjoining above on the rear; lot 25x100 feet, with alley-way of 3 feet on northerly side. Sale positive.

Maps, &c., may be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CHAMBERS-ST. AND 6TH-AV. PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

CHAMBERS-ST.—The lot of land, together with the 5-story brown-stone building thereon, situated on the southeasterly corner of Duane and Chambers sts., and known as No. 4 Chambers-st., being 41 feet 3 inches on Chambers-st., 19 feet 3 inches on Duane-st., 28 feet on the rear, and 50 feet 6 inches on southerly side. Building covers the lot, and is fitted for stores on first floor and offices above.

6TH-AV.—5 first-class four-story brown-stone stores and dwellings situated on the easterly side of 6th-av., commencing on the southeast corner of 35th-st. The buildings are modern in style, and have modern improvements.

All of the above property is well located, and very desirable as a permanently paying investment.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE VACANT LOTS ON 1ST, 2D AND 3D AVS., AND 34TH-ST., WITH WATER FRONT.—E. R. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

1ST-AV.—2 lots northeast corner of 1st-av. and 23d-st., each 24.8½ by 81.6.

3D-AV.—3 lots west side 3d-av., 60 feet 5 4-10 inches south from 113th-st.; each 25.2½ by 100 feet.

8TH-AV.—3 lots east side of 8th-av., 40 feet 11 inches south from 127th-st.; each 25 by 100 feet.

87TH-ST.—8 lots and 1 gore north side of 87th-st., commencing 100 feet east of Avenue B; each lot 25 feet by 100 feet 8 inches.

Gore lot 15 feet front, 20 feet rear, 100 feet 8 inches in depth, together with the valuable water-front on the East River.

Maps, &c., may be had at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PROPERTY ON TWENTIETH AND SHERIFF STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SHERIFF-ST.—The lot of land, together with the three-story brick house on the front, and three-story frame building on the rear thereof, situated on the westerly side of Sheriff-st. 87 feet 6 inches southerly from Delancy-st., and known as No. 39. Lot 21 feet 10½ inches by 100 feet.

20TH-ST.—The lot of land, with the three-story brick front and rear houses thereon, situate on the southerly side of 20th st., 154 feet 4 inches westerly from 7th-av., known as No. 136, being 25 feet in width, by 86 feet 2 inches in depth.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

STRIKING ILE! STRIKING ILE!

"Dan Bryant's last and best song, words and music, by D. D. Emmett, author of Dixie's Land.

Sent by mail for 30 cents. WM. M. POND, & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

NEW MUSIC.—"CHARLESTON IS OURS." A soul-stiring song with chorus; sung with immense applause by Mrs. Meitzke and the Amateur Musical Society, of North Granville Ladies Seminary, at the celebration of Washington's Birth Day, dedicated to Sherman's heroic army. Music by Prof. Meitzke; price 30 cents: "A Home on the Mountain," a spirited ballad, by Mrs. E. A. Parkhurst. This is one of the best productions of this eminent composer. Price 25 cents.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NEW INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—"MADRE Pietosa Vergine." Transcription brilliante La Forza del Destino, Opera de Verdi; price 60 cents. "Se Cosi perir de." Transcription Don Sebastian; 50 cents. "La Notte e Serena," Barcarole Don Sebastian; 50 cents. "Don Sebastian." Fantasie Brillante; 75 cents; Wm. F. Muller. "Danse des Odalisques," Polka Galop Don Sebastian. Chas. Fradel; 50 cents. "La Forza del Destino." Polka. R. Villanova; 35 cents. Mailed free.

HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, New-York.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN BROTHERS, DENTISTS,

Having disposed of their Brooklyn establishment, may be consulted only at No. 258 Grand-st., New-York, where they continue to insert full sets of teeth on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets, gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH, cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated and make a specialty of Nitrous Oxide for extracting. "Experience makes perfect." Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

STABLE FOR SALE.—THE NEW AND CONvenient stable, No. 96 West 28th-st., 23 feet 3¼ inches front, by 80 feet deep, lot 98 feet 9 inches deep, built in the most thorough and convenient manner; contains five stalls and one large box stall, and plenty of carriage room; is fitted with gas, water, &c.; has three fine rooms on second floor for coachman's residence. Can be seen at any time. For particulars, inquire of WARREN & BROWN, No. 170 Broadway, second floor.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A FIRST-RATE saddle horse for lady or gentleman. Price $400. Inquire for SELIM, at Dickel's Riding School, No. 9 West 13th-st.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—JOHN C. HAN has removed from No. 620 Broadway to No. 10 4th-st., corner of Broadway, where purchasers will find about 100 carriages at reduced prices. Also, ten second-hand carriages.

MACHINERY.

A READY AND CONCLUSIVE TEST OF the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensary.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer, by J. H. COOLEY.

BOOK TRADE SALESROOMS, NO. 418 BROADWAY.

BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA,
MONDAY, March 13, and following days,
At 7 o'clock P. M.,

BOOKS ON AMERICAN HISTORY.—An exceedingly valuable collection of books, entirely relating to America, comprising early printed and scarce books and pamphlets on the settlement of the country, the Indian Wars and the American Revolution, Town, State and National Histories, Local and Genealogical Histories, Autograph Letters of George Washington, a number of books from Washington's library, &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

FRIDAY, March 17, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Catalogues of a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books in every department of literature, all fresh stock, singly and in quantities. Catalogues ready.

NUMISMATICS.

MONDAY, March 20, and five following days,
At 5 o'clock P. M. each day.

W. Elliot Woodward's sixth semi-annual sale of American and Foreign Coins and Medals. The catalogue of some 1,000 lots embraces by far the largest and most valuable collection of Coins ever offered for sale at auction in this country, while the list of American Gold, Silver and Copper Coins is unequaled in the world. It contains selected specimens from the cabinets of Messrs. Bache, Bierstch, Lightbody, Lilliedahl and Vinton, and the Roman Collection formerly belonging to Sir Edmund Temple. Catalogues ready. Price 75 cents.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 16th day of March, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., on board thereof the prize steamer *Blenheim*, her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies.

N. B.—The above vessel now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE Improved Property on Rivington, Stanton, Cannon, Montgomery, Cherry, Mott, Madison, and Worth sts., New-York, and on North Sixth and Second sts., Brooklyn, by order of the heirs, to close the estate of Daniel Ewen, deceased.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the heirs of Daniel Ewen, deceased:

RIVINGTON-ST.—The two-story and attic brick-front houses and lot on south side of Rivington-st., between Cannon and Columbia sts., Nos. 275 and 277.

HOUSTON-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot on northerly side of Houston st., between Lewis and Goerck sts., No. 482.

CANNON-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot on west side of Cannon st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., No. 97.

MONTGOMERY AND CHERRY STS.—The plot of land, with the three-story frame house, two-story and attic brick house, and brick building thereon, situate on the southeasterly corner of Cherry and Montgomery sts., and known as Nos. 73 and 75 Montgomery-st.

MOTT-ST.—The lot of land, with the two-story and attic frame house on the front, and three-story brick house on the rear thereof, situate on the westerly side of Mott-st., between Bayard and Canal sts., No. 61.

RIVINGTON-ST.—The two-story and attic brick-front house and lot on the southerly side of Rivington-st., between Lewis and Cannon sts., No. 362.

MADISON-ST.—The lot of land, with the four-story brick house on the front and three-story brick house on the rear, situate on the southerly side of Madison-st., between Jackson and Corlears sts., No. 390.

WORTH-ST.—The lot of land, with the three-story brick house, with brick extension thereon, situate on the southerly side of Worth-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., No. 102.

BROOKLYN—EASTERN DISTRICT.

NORTH SIXTH-ST.—The lot of land, with the two-story and attic frame house thereon, situated on the north side of North 6th-st., between 3d and 4th sts., and known as No. 101.

ALSO—The lot of land, with the two-story frame house on the rear thereof, situate on the north side of North 6th-st., between 3d and 4th sts., No. 107.

SECOND-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot on the westerly side of 2d-st., between South 1st and South 2d sts., about 40 feet south of South 1st-st.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON NEW BOWERY AND ROOSEVELT-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the New-York Gaslight Company: The valuable property on the easterly side of Roosevelt-st., between Chatham and Madison sts., extending through to New Bowery, having a frontage of 78 feet on Roosevelt-st. and 42 feet on New Bowery, together with the buildings thereon, and known as Nos. 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 Roosevelt-st., being 138 feet in depth on the northerly and 107 feet on the southerly side.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction on TUESDAY, March 14, and WEDNESDAY, March 15, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, next door below Tiffany & Co.

ARTIST'S SALE OF PICTURES—Being the entire collection of valuable sketches, studies and finished pictures, taken on the spot, in this country and Europe. Also, Characters, Figure Pieces and Interiors, painted by Mr. THOMAS HICKS, presenting a rare opportunity of obtaining the works of this celebrated artist, including the celebrated picture of Edwin Booth as Iago, and portraits of President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, Irving, Longfellow, Holmes, Margaret Fuller, (Madame Ossoli,) Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Kirkland, Henry Ward Beecher, and others. They are now on exhibition as above, and three evenings previous to the sale, with catalogue, free.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON 58TH-ST. AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, On TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

58TH-ST.—The three two-story and basement brick houses and lots on south side of 58th-st., 490 feet east of 2d-av. The houses are each 20 by 40 feet; have gas, water and ranges. Lots 100 feet in depth.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FERRY FRANCHISES AT AUCTION, AT THE CITY HALL.

On THURSDAY, April 6, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the first day of May, 1865:

The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street to Staten Island.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry as now established from the foot of Barclay-street to Hoboken, New-Jersey.

The lease of the franchise of the ferry as now established from the foot of Tenth-street, East River, to Greenpoint, Long Island.

The said several ferry leases will be sold, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof, belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York.

Terms and conditions of sale may be had on application at the Comptroller's Office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
OFFICE No. 7 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1865.

NOTICE TO INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.—The Inspectors of Election who acted at the December election, will act on TUESDAY, the 14th of March, for the special election ordered in regard to the Amendment to the State Constitution, and will also perform the duties of Canvassers. Vacancies in the Boards of Inspectors will be filled on the day of election by the several Supervisors at the places hereinafter designated.

The polling places will be the same as for the December election.

The stationery and ballots will be sent to the several election polls by the police on the morning of election.

No expense will be incurred for fitting up election polls.

VACANCIES

Existing on the day of election, March 14, 1865, in the Boards of Inspectors in the several Election Districts of this city, will be filled by the Supervisors, as follows:

First, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards—Supervisor SHOOK, Fifth Ward Hotel, and Supervisor SMITH, Washington Hotel, No. 1 Broadway; Supervisor FOX, No. 3 Morris-st.

Tenth and Fourteenth Wards—Supervisor PURDY, No. 83 Ludlow-st., before 7 A. M., and at Mercantile Library Building, between 5 and 6 P. M., and Supervisor WILLMANN, No. 31 Bowery.

Seventh and Thirteenth Wards—Supervisor TWEED, No. 237 Broadway.

Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards—Supervisor ROCHE, No. 92 Elm-st.

Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards—Supervisor WILLMANN, No. 31 Bowery, and Supervisor ELY, No. 135 Fourth-avenue.

Twelfth Ward—Supervisor DAVIS, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

Ninth and Fifteenth Wards—Supervisor BLUNT, No. 118 West Ninth-street.

Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards—Supervisor BRIGGS, No. 1 Irving-place, and Supervisor ELY, No. 135 Fourth-avenue.

Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards—Supervisor STEWARD, No. 113 West Thirty-third-street.

The Supervisors will be at the places mentioned above, before 7 o'clock, A. M., and between 4 and 6 o'clock, P. M., on the day of election.

By order of the board,

JOSEPH D. YOUNG, Clerk.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—OFFICE OF the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, No 23, Chambers-st., New-York, January 7, 1865.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York, for 1865, will be open for inspection and review from and after MONDAY, January 9, 1865, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1865, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved must make application to the Commissioners during the period above-mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of the personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the city.

J. W. ALLEN,
G. H. PURSER,
C. B. WOODRUFF,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE.

By HENRY R. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

SUPERB TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,

MAGNIFICENT PIANO-FORTE, PARLOR SUITES, RICH CHINA, CUT-GLASS, SILVER, CUTLERY, &c.

THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, at house No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., comprising a large and elegant variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture, collection of paintings, costly parlor ornaments, china, silver ware, cut-glass, &c. Descriptive catalogues at house. No postponement.

FORECLOSURE SALE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 14, 1865, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Richard O'GORMAN, Esq., Referee, the valuable property known as No. 88 Warren-st., in the City of New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS IN THE 17TH OF NEW-YORK AND IN THE TOWN OF FLATBUSH, LONG ISLAND.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of A. Tiemon, deceased:

1ST-AV.—1 lot northwest corner 1st-av. and 44th st.

2D-AV.—2 lots east side 2d-av., 24 feet 9 inches south of 25th st., with buildings thereon.

7TH-AV.—1 lot northeast corner 7th av. and 116th-st.

21ST-ST.—2 lots, with buildings, north side 21st-st. 419 feet east of 2d-av.

23D-ST.—4 lots south side 23d-st., 344 feet east of 1st-av.

26TH-ST.—1 lot, with front and rear buildings, north side 26th-st., 340 feet east of 1st-av.

PLANK ROAD.—2 lots southwest corner of Johnson-st. and Plank Road from Coney Island to Brooklyn. 6 lots southwest corner Montgomery-st. and Plank Road from Coney Island to Brooklyn.

15TH-ST.—3 lots northeast corner of 18th st. and Plank Road to Bath.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 109 VACANT Lots on Fulton, Classon, Atlantic, Park, Franklin and Willoughby avs., and on Lefferts and Houston sts., also two houses and lots on Classon-av., Brooklyn. JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 360 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the above property, by order of the executors of Jotham Weeks, deceased. Maps and full particulars as to terms, &c., may be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 359 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE LOTS ON 119TH AND 120TH STREETS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

119TH-ST.—10 lots on north side of 119th-st., 190 feet east of 4th-av., each 25 by 100 feet 11 inches.

120TH-ST.—7 lots south side of 120th-st., 140 feet east of 4th-av., each 25 by 100 feet 11 inches. These lots are desirably located, being in the immediate vicinity of Market and Mount Morris squares.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSE ON WEST ELEVENTH-ST. NEAR FIFTH-AV.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order Alex. Kurshbeed, Esq., executor of estate of Daniel Gratacap, deceased:

WEST 11TH-ST.—The desirable four-story high-stoop brick dwelling-house and lot No. 47 West 11th-st., north side, between 5th-av. and University-place. The house is 22x50 feet, with two-story extension of 10 feet: is well and thoroughly built, in fine order, and has all the modern improvements. Possession given at sale.

Maps and permits to view the house may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on TUESDAY, March 14, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 80 Liberty-st., bankrupt sales of a fine stock of superior wines and liquors, just imported, to be sold by order of assignees, consisting of clarets, Beame and Burgundy wines, high grade hocks, Tokey and Rhine wines, white, French and German wines, champagnes, Irroy and others, sherries and Malaga do., in cask and case, 500 cases Batut brandy, a superior article, two quarter casks brandy, 25 cases do., all in bond, to be sold duties paid. Also, fine imported ale, full line of Madeiras, port, sherry, St. Croix and Jamaica rums, Bourbon and rye whisky, cordials, &c., in packages to suit purchasers, with an invoice of cigars, of well-known and favorite brands.

Catalogues can be obtained at the office of Messrs. James & Dunphy, No. 290 Broadway, Counsels for Assignees, or at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS ON WOOSTER AND LAURENS STREETS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

LAURENS-ST.—The 2 two-story and attic brick houses and lots, situated on the easterly side of Laurens-st., between Prince and Houston streets, and known as Nos. 148 and 151. The houses are about 46 feet deep, and contain gas and water. Lots 25x100 each.

WOOSTER-ST.—The two-story and attic brick house on the westerly side of Wooster-st., between Prince and Houston sts., and known as No. 149. The house is about 46 feet deep, and contains gas and water. Lot 25x100 feet.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL BY auction on MONDAY, March 13, at No. 149 West 4th-st., between 6th-av. and Macdougal-st., general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany etageres and centre-tables, with marble tops; mahogany sofas in hair-cloth; mahogany bedstead, bureaus, washstands, with marble tops; lace curtains, feather beds, hair mattresses, straw mattresses, bolsters and pillows; also, a portrait in oil of Ex-President James Madison, painted by Geo. Catlin.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE

QUOTA OF NEW-YORK.

15,000

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR NEW-YORK COUNTY.

INCREASED BOUNTIES AND HAND-MONEY.

At a meeting of the County Committee on Volunteering, held on Saturday, Feb. 11, 1865,

Present—ORISON BLUNT, Chairman,
Hon. M. T. BRENNAN, Esq., Comptroller,
Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
Hon. WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
Hon. WM. R. STEWART, Supervisor.

On motion of Supervisor William M. Tweed, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the county pay for a one-year recruit three hundred ($300) dollars bounty and fifty ($50) dollars hand-money.

For a two-year recruit four hundred ($400) dollars bounty and seventy-five ($75) dollars hand-money.

For a three-year recruit six hundred ($600) dollars bounty and one hundred ($100) dollars hand-money.

BOUNTIES.

FOR THREE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$600
Government	300
Total	$900

FOR TWO-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$400
Government	200
Total	$600

FOR ONE-YEAR RECRUITS.

County	$300
Government	100
Total	$400

The Bounty to be paid to the recruit in his own hand, as provided in section five (5) of the State Law relating to Bounties, (viz: Assembly bill No. 115 of 1865,) and the hand money to be paid to the person who may present the recruit.

By order of the committee,

CORNELIUS CORSON, Clerk.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1865.

A BOARD OF MEDICAL OFFICERS will convene in New-York City, on the 15th inst., to examine such models of artificial limbs (legs and arms) and apparatus for treatment of cases of exsection, as may be presented by the respective inventors or proprietors.

Those manufacturers only who shall be recommended by the board will be authorized to furnish limbs or apparatus.

As the object of the board is to secure the best artificial limbs, &c., to the mutilated soldiers, all manufacturers must submit their models to this board in order to receive its approval and recommendation, including those who now enjoy that privilege, as well as those who desire to do so.

For further information apply to Surg. W. J. SLOAN, U. S. A., Medical Director, Department of the East, No. 125 Bleecker-st., New-York City.

By order of the Surgeon-General.

C. H. CRANE, Surg. U. S. Army.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 451 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all HORSES that may be presented and PASS INSPECTION at the Government Stables in 35th-st., near 10th-av., until further notice, as follows:

CAVALRY HORSES from 5 to 10 years old, and from 15 to 16 hands high.

ARTILLERY HORSES from 6 to 10 years old, 15½ hands high, and over, to weigh 1,100 pounds, and dark colors.

Price for Cavalry Horses, $165 each,
Price for Artillery Horses, $180 each.

Payable in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.

L. LOWRY MOORE, Captain and A. Q. M.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED

FOR THE

SECOND AND THIRD DISTRICTS, BROOKLYN.

Persons who have been drafted, or who wish to furnish substitutes in advance of a draft, can do so

AT REASONABLE RATES,

By application to McDONALD & CO., No. 45 Fulton-st., (up stairs,) Brooklyn.

Reference can be given to many persons in every ward in Brooklyn, for whom we have procured substitutes. Our business has always been conducted fairly, and at the same number where we have been located since the first draft in 1863. Please notice No. 45 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, (up stairs). Persons residing in the Eastern District can receive information during the evening at No. 8 Ainslie-st.

DRAFT SURE TO COMMENCE ON WEDNESDAY.—Draft Insurance Office, No. 247 Broadway. Premiums against draft only $150. Applications must be made immediately. N. B.—Every person enrolled should be insured.

THE DRAFT.—EXEMPTION PAPERS ATTENDED to at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BY GEO. B. JAQUES, NO. 181 BROADWAY,—Splendid [illegible] and of 400 acres at Hyde Park, 200 acres heavily timbered, balance under fine state of cultivation; commodious buildings, abundance of fruit, and neighborhood unexceptionable. Will be sold low.

200 acres near Rhinebeck, excellent grass land, fine fruit. 1,000 bushels of apples gathered last year. 65 acres and 278 acres near Poughkeepsie. Choice farms in Rockland County, Sullivan, Monsey, Spring Valley and Piermont. Choice fruit farm, 75 acres, near Spring Valley; buildings complete. Beautiful farms in Somerset County, the garden of New-Jersey, from $1,000 to $20,000 each. Fruit farms that pay interest on the purchase.

FOR SALE IN UTICA.—THE ELEGANT house and lot No. 52 Broad-st., lot about 50x243 feet, extending from Broad to Catharine-st., in the rear; the house has on the first floor, a large drawing-room, library, bed room, dining-room, winter and summer kitchens and wood sheds. On the second floor are seven chambers and a large bath room; it has gas, water, bells, furnaces, water closet &c.; the garden is well stocked with choice fruits; a portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years if desired. Address No. 270 Genesee-st., Utica.

FOR SALE—LONG BEACH, SITUATED AT Orienta, Westchester County, two and a half miles from the depot at Mamaroneck. The property consists of about 35 acres of land, finely improved and well fruited, the whole being inclosed with a substantial sea wall; the dwelling is a large brick mansion, about 48x58, with all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order; the barns, stables, carriage-house, &c., are all nearly new, large and convenient; the advantages for boating, bathing and fishing are unequaled. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, where a map of the property can be seen.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—The elegant French roof four-story brown-stone front house, known as No. 14 East 38th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., with the vacant lot adjoining. The house is first-class in every respect, and has just been overhauled; dimensions, 26x52, with a two-story extension 18x22; lot 98.9. The carpentry, plumbing and painting all by day's work; the wood work throughout the parlor floor all of seasoned black walnut, with mantel in extension-room of same. Also, stairs all the way to the attic of the same. Immediate possession given. The extra lot is full size, without restriction. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and grounds No. 108 Orange-st., Newark, N. J.; house 25 by 46 and alley-way; lot 50 by about 200 feet fronting on Morris-av.; the grounds are well laid out, containing 35 fruit trees, grape vines, currant and gooseberry bushes, &c.; it is within two minutes' walk of Morris and Essex Railroad depot; the Orange horse cars pass in front every few minutes. For further particulars inquire of DAVID E. GARNISS, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 10, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—NEAT AND COMMODIOUS COTtages, in the village of Ravenswood, on the East River, one mile 34th-st. Hunter's Point ferry, several beautiful cottages, varying in size, and containing from 8 to 14 rooms. Their location for attraction and convenience to the City of New-York, cannot be surpassed in its vicinity. For particulars inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, office, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, Room No. 2, second story, where a map of the property and photographs of the houses can be seen from 12 to 1, or at Ravenswood after 3 P. M.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND DAIRY FARM FOR SALE.—398 acres, one mile from village and railroad depot of Dobbs Ferry, Lawrence County, N. Y. Mansion house, out-buildings, farm-house, barns, stables, sugar and apple orchards, forty cows, complete sugaring, farming and dairy apparatus. Price for all, $18,000—cash or on credit. Required to be sold by terms of will: present tenant competent; has entire charge; wishes to remain. Apply or address A. B. GORDON, Executor, Potsdam, N. Y.; or until March 14 at International Hotel, New-York City.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., ABOUT five acres of land, adjoining the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot, having a water front on the harbor, with dwelling-house, store, barn, tenement-house, and orchard thereon. The premises will be sold together or in three separate parcels, as may suit purchasers. If not disposed of before Thursday, the 16th day of March, 1865, it will on that day at 2 o'clock, be sold at public auction, on the premises. For particulars apply to H. L. SACKETT, No. 69 West 28th-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—A THREE-story brick house, containing twelve rooms, with conservatory and upper piazza; lot 25x100 feet; alley-way in rear. Price $13,000. The house is most cheerfully situated on Market-st., only three minutes' walk from the depot, and is very desirable as a residence for parties doing business in the city. Apply at No. 83 Bowery, New-York, near Canal-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-class residence in Eastchester, Westchester Co., consisting of about 54 acres, and only one hour's ride from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad. Fine out-buildings, comprising large barns, stables, carriage-house, ice-house full of ice, large vegetable garden. Three dwelling-houses besides the main house. The place is also well stocked with fruit trees. Apply to JOHN B. DUNHAM, No. 75 East 13

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1865

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$3 00
Two copies 1 year.....5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00
Three copies 1 year.....5 00
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or post office money orders wherever it can be done.
Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB AND BABY, TWO MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, GIANT BOY, LIVING SKELETON, DWARF, Afternoon and Evening: WORKMEN OF NEW-YORK; or THE CURSE OF DRINK—EXPOSE OF SPIRITUALISM.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—DAY AND EVENING.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC—THE GYGES.

HIPPOTHEATRON—HARLEQUIN MOTHER GOOSE, or THE FAIRY LEGEND OF THE GOLDEN EGG.

BROADWAY THEATRE—DOT; OR, THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE-MAN.

NIBLO'S—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DON GIOVANNI.

MILTON GALLERY—MILTON'S PARADISE LOST.

DODWORTH HALL—QUEER FACES AND QUEER PEOPLE

NIBLO'S SALOON—CONCERT.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond papers of Friday, 10th inst., contain the important intelligence, that on the 8th Gen. BRAGG attacked a Union force, four miles in front of Kinston, N. C., and drove them back three miles to another line, where, apparently, they maintained their position. Gen. BRAGG admits that the ground was "obstinately disputed;" but claims that his own loss was small, while he asserts that we lost heavily in killed and wounded, besides 1,500 men taken prisoners. The news of this battle was received in Richmond just in season to shed a dim light over the "darkness visible" of the day appointed for humiliation and prayer throughout the South. This news is important as showing the exact position of the rebel Generals HOKE and HILL, with their commands, who are commended by BRAGG for "exhibiting their accustomed gallantry." So it is evident that these Generals are not in SHERMAN'S immediate front. Union accounts will probably show that the rebel General exaggerated the importance and extent of the whole affair.

We give this morning a full and interesting account by our correspondent with SHERIDAN'S army of the important victory at Waynesboro. Our correspondent also mentions that among the papers found in EARLY'S baggage was a letter from JEFF. DAVIS, addressed to EARLY, in reply to a petition of the soldiers to have the war brought to a close, as they had fought for three years and accomplished nothing. DAVIS' reply is characteristic. He incloses a copy of the petition to EARLY, and simply expresses a hope that it does not represent the feelings of a majority of his men.

Maj.-Gen. HOOKER was examined on Saturday by the Committee on the Conduct of the War. It is understood that the committee will soon have their reports ready for publication.

Congress has passed the amendment to the Army Bill, increasing the army ration from thirty to forty cents. It adds about twenty-five per cent. to the pay of line officers, and fifteen per cent. to that of other officers on active field duty.

Reports were current in the Army of the Potomac on Friday last, that an extensive mutiny had broken out in the rebel army, and that extreme measures were required to quell it. It was also rumored that a force of Union cavalry had appeared on the north side of Richmond, and was having an engagement.

Deserters to Gen. GRANT'S lines report that two brigades of Gen. PICKETT'S division, which had been sent from Petersburgh to reinforce EARLY, had been attacked by SHERIDAN and defeated, with the loss of 1,000 prisoners.

Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, has issued an appeal to deserters from Massachusetts regiments, in which he enjoins them to accept the President's offer at once, and return without delay to their respective regiments.

UNITED STATES SENATE—EXTRA SESSION

No public business was done on Saturday—the Senate, immediately after convening, having gone into Executive session. Immediately after opening the doors the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In Senate on Saturday, favorable reports were made on the Bath and Coney Island Bridge bill; also for a steam ferry between New-York and New Jersey; also, the Broadway Railroad bill—a majority report. Among the bills passed were: The Battery Extension bill, requiring Registers of cities and counties to provide an official seal, relative to deposits of Savings Banks, incorporating the New-York Union Yacht Club. Mr. COOK moved for the appointment of a Select Committee of nine for the advancement of bills on general orders, which was carried. Adjourned.

In the Assembly, the following Business Committee (commonly called the Grinding Committee) was appointed: Messrs. Gleason, Sandford, Perry, Brandreth, Reddington, Lord, Petts, Stewart, Hasbrouck, Kemball, Mathews, Salmon, Daniels, Ridgeway and Weed. Bills were passed to incorporate the Accidental Insurance Company; to incorporate the Ellsworth Social Club, of Brooklyn; to amend the act relative to local improvements in Brooklyn. Mr. COOPER introduced a bill relative to the public health of New-York City. Gov. FENTON sent in a message inclosing a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the purchase of the "Merchants' Exchange," New-York, for a Custom-house; and also a draft of a bill ceding the jurisdiction of the State over said property to the United States.

GENERAL NEWS.

Sermons were delivered yesterday by Rev. Dr. J. MCCLINTOCK, Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Rev. E. D. SMITH, and Rev. Dr. VERMILYEA, on the sanitary condition of the city and the necessity for reform. Next Sunday the question will be taken up by the prominent Episcopal and other clergymen of this city.

"Jack Shelly" was seriously and perhaps mortally stabbed in the abdomen, last night, in a fight with WILLIAM MARTIN, in J. & W. RUSSELL'S porter-house, Third-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street.

All the Brooklyn City Railroad Companies commenced charging six cents fare on Saturday last.

The total number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 133. There were five deaths by small-pox.

On Saturday the price of Gold left off 190¾ ₩ cent. The Railway Stocks recovered 2 ₩ cent. in the afternoon. Money easy at 6@7 ₩ cent.

The subscriptions to the Seven-thirty loan received by JAY COOKE on Saturday amounted to $3,641,000. The total subscription for the week is $21,092,100.

Mr. J. G. NICOLAY, Private Secretary of President LINCOLN, was on Saturday nominated for the post of Consul to Paris, and the Senate confirmed the nomination unanimously.

Over $2,000,000 is said to have been destroyed at Eastport, Miss., by a flood in the Tennessee River.

The steamer *Post Boy* was destroyed by the bursting of her boiler 25 miles above New-Orleans, on the 5th inst.

Another lot of Union prisoners arrived at Annapolis yesterday, most of them very sick. Many of them died before night.

The Election To-Morrow.

The people of this State are called upon to vote to-morrow upon a proposed amendment to the State Constitution. The object of that amendment is to provide means for bringing up the arrears of business already accumulated in the Court of Appeals. And the facts out of which the necessity for such an amendment has arisen are briefly these:

There are over a thousand causes now on the calendar of that court. The number is slightly greater than it was on the calendar of last year. The court disposes of about fifty causes a term and holds four terms a year, so that, if they were to go straight through their calendar, the last cause now before it *could not reach a hearing in five years*. Nor is this a recent state of things. Some years since certain cases in which the delay was found to be utterly intolerable were allowed to have precedence on the calendar, an arrangement very satisfactory to the preferred suitors, but which increased the burden of delay already weighing too heavily upon the great mass of others. Our readers may recollect the bitter advice given by one of our lawyers whose client, worn out by the weariness of waiting for the slow wheels of justice to bring him round his rights, asked him one day if there was nothing that could be done to expedite the hearing of his cause by the Court of Appeals. The lawyer knew no other way, he said, except for the unfortunate suitor to *kill himself*, when executors would be appointed for his estate and they would be entitled to a preference upon the calendar.

Of course new preferred cases are coming on every term, and the progress upon the general calendar is slower on that account. It would in fact be no extravagance to say that the last cause on this calendar cannot be heard in less than eight years from this time, unless some change is made.

This change is proposed to be made by the election to-morrow, which submits to the popular vote (the only way in which the thing can be done) an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the appointment of a Commission of Appeals, to sit for not more than four years, and dispose of such cases now on the calendar as may be sent to them.

This, to be sure, is but a temporary expedient. The calendar will proceed to clog up again at once, unless some change of system shall be made which shall either diminish the number of appeals, or give increased facilities for disposing of them. But even if such a change should be made, when we come to amend the Constitution in a year or two, the necessity for disposing speedily of these great accumulations of business will still exist. We earnestly hope that every one of our readers will vote to-morrow in favor of the amendment. If he is a lawyer, of course he will do so, for the necessity of it is universally felt by the bar. If he has a suit of his own, he will hardly need any word of ours to spur him up. But every one is interested in the speedy administration of justice, and every one therefore should vote for this amendment. The present system is one which gives great advantages to rich and unscrupulous men, and every one who fails to vote, or who votes against the amendment, is practically telling every rogue in the community that he may wrong his neighbor—take away from him that which is most clearly his—refuse to give him what is his righteous due, and the law, instead of giving him prompt and certain justice, will insure him at least eight or ten years enjoyment of his ill-gotten plunder.

We do not anticipate the defeat of the amendment. But there will be a small vote, and there may possibly be enough votes against it from ignorance, or notions of ill-advised economy to defeat it. We have done our duty to our readers in pointing out the importance of the proposed amendment. It remains for each one of them to remember it to-morrow, and to deposit his vote accordingly.

THE NEW DISTRICT COURT.—We shall not allow ourselves to be drawn into any controversy with the *Tribune* concerning the appointments just made for the new United States District Court established in Brooklyn. We refer to the matter now merely to correct one or two errors into which our neighbor has fallen.

1. Nothing can be more unfounded than the intimation that this court was organized in order to create offices for any individuals. Senator HARRIS, who has had the matter in charge and to whose efforts the passage of the bill is mainly due, is the last man likely to lend himself to any such purpose, and is better qualified, moreover, from his judicial experience, than most men, to judge of the necessity of such a court. If the *Tribune* will inquire in the quarters most certain to be well-informed on the subject, it will find that either a new District, or an assistant judge in this District, had become absolutely necessary to the proper dispatch of business; and it was the general conviction of this necessity which led to the passage of the bill.

2. Equally unfounded is the assumption that there was any such understanding concerning the appointments to be made in case the bill should pass, as to preclude the fullest competition for the place. The only person with whom such an understanding could be had, to amount to anything, was President LINCOLN, with whom the appointment rested; and the Editor of the *Tribune* had every reason to know, from the patience and deference with which his appeals on behalf of WM. E. ROBINSON, Esq., were read and heard, that the President's action in the matter was in no degree foreclosed. That the Senators from New-York were in favor of Mr. BENEDICT'S appointment from the beginning, and that they supported the bill in the belief that he would be appointed, only proves their conviction of his eminent fitness for the place—a conviction so generally and so fully shared by the entire legal profession, that no other candidate, except Mr. ROBINSON, was even named.

The *Tribune* asks:

"If the Opposition had triumphed last November, and this post were to be filled by a Democratic President, who believes that the bill creating it would have been put through the late Congress? We do not."

In the case supposed would the *Tribune* itself have urged its passage? It has hitherto been in the habit of preferring that Union men and even Republicans should be placed in high judicial station, rather than Democrats or Copperheads. Is it now a high crime in others to share that preference?

Lee's Dispatch—Sherman's March.

We consider the brief dispatch from the rebel Gen. LEE of some importance, not as being indicative of any sort of success over the little body of Union troops which were pushing inland from Newbern, to distract the enemy's attention from the vital movements of SHERMAN and SCHOFIELD in the vicinity of Wilmington and Fayetteville, but as furnishing information of the whereabouts of the rebel forces in North Carolina under BRAGG, HOKE and HILL, concerning which we have been for some time in the dark. It is perfectly justifiable, also, from this dispatch of LEE, to infer the continued and victorious advance of SHERMAN'S army through the State of North Carolina.

For, it seems that this fight with our Newbern detachment, which, after all, according to the rebel claim, only succeeded in driving back our advance three miles from its first line, took place near Kinston, which is *seventy-five miles north* of Wilmington, and about fifty from Fayetteville. What was the rebel army doing away up there, instead of being down on the Cape Fear? Have they fled all that distance from before SHERMAN? Or did such a heavy rebel force really go up there merely to contest the advance of a Union detachment whose duty, the rebels tell us, was to cut a railroad line?

BRAGG commanded at Kinston on Wednesday, and with him were HOKE and HILL—HOKE'S force being that which fled from Wilmington, and HILL'S force that body which was sent from LEE'S army to reinforce JOHNSTON against SHERMAN. This must be at least half the rebel force in North Carolina, for beside it JOHNSTON has only the refugees of HARDEE from Charleston, and the refugees of BEAUREGARD from Columbia—the "little army" of BEAUREGARD of which the rebels lately spoke.

It is in this light that we see great value in LEE'S dispatch, and not in consequence of the alleged trivial success of BRAGG—for the truth of which even we shall require some other authority than that of BRAGG.

Mobile.

Gen. SHERMAN has not only destroyed JEFF. DAVIS' facilities for getting news from those parts of his so-called Confederacy which lie beyond the limits of North Carolina; but he has also greatly damaged *our* opportunities for obtaining intelligence from those distant but important points on the Gulf of Mexico, where military and naval movements of magnitude are in progress. It is altogether likely that the city of *Mobile* is now under the flag of the Union; but so uncertain or roundabout is communication with that quarter, that neither JEFF. DAVIS nor President LINCOLN could furnish the news. Up to a recent date the rebels had telegraphic communication between Mobile and some point in Central or Eastern Georgia, probably Augusta; but between there and Charlotte, in North Carolina, there is a great gap, or series of gaps, over which there is neither railroad line nor telegraph wire in working order, and across which the transmission of news is slow and uncertain—so slow that the very latest Mobile advices in our last-received Richmond papers are ten days old. Through our own means of communication, either by the seaboard or the Mississippi River, it takes, ordinarily, from ten days to a fortnight to get news from New-Orleans or the vicinity of Mobile.

The rebels have let us know that as far back as the 28th ult., twenty-two steamers and six Mississippi River transports had made their appearance in the lower bay of Mobile, and also that at the same time a large number of troops had arrived at Dauphin Island, lying in front of Mobile, and at Pensacola—"indicating," says the rebel dispatch, "an early attack on Mobile." There is good reason to believe that this rebel inference was correct; as it has been published both in the South and the North that an army of no small size was being prepared at New-Orleans for this work by Gen. CANBY, and a coöperating naval force under Real-Admiral THATCHER was also prepared to play its part. If our army and navy were on the spot at the date indicated by the Southern papers, we may be assured that by this time the rebels have either voluntarily or involuntarily taken another step in the carrying out of their great and wonderful policy of evacuating all their cities and seaports, and emigrating to the swamps and mountains.

The campaign against Mobile and Montgomery is, of course, of greatly inferior importance to that in progress in Virginia and North Carolina. But it is by no means insignificant, as might be judged by the very large military force (consisting of two full corps) which the Lieutenant-General has assigned for its execution. It looks, in short, to the bringing of the whole of the Cotton States of the Gulf under the dominion of our flag. It looks to the winding up of the war in the imperial domain lying between the Savannah River and the Mississippi. There is no rebel force of any magnitude in all that section, unless it be around Mobile; and the capture of the latter city opens the country, as far as Selma and Montgomery, to our gunboats, and brings within our lines the great Slave and Cotton regions on the Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, which are tributary to the port of Mobile.

The National Army—Our Military Administration.

Anticipating Lieut.-Gen. GRANT'S report of last year's operations in the field, Secretary STANTON, in submitting to the President the reports of the various branches of the War Department, has also furnished a brief but well-digested abstract of their contents. The different branches surveyed in Mr. STANTON'S retrospect include the departments of the Adjutant-General, the Paymaster-General, the Surgeon-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Judge-Advocate-General, the Provost-Marshal-General, besides the ordinance and engineering bureaus. And the subjects touched upon embrace, among others, those of recruiting and drafting, of military railroads and telegraphs, of the Sanitary status of the army, of the exchange of prisoners, of the colored element, and of many subjects besides, which are of the highest practical interest.

Of most immediate concern are the facts gleaned from the Provost-Marshal General's statement. The enrollment lists, as completed on the 1st of November last, contained the names of 2,784,226 men—a result which, even making the most liberal allowance for errors, leaves a vast population available for military duty if the exigencies of the crisis called for their service.

One of the beneficial results of volunteer recruiting and liberal bounties is pointedly illustrated in the statement, that at the close of 1863 over one hundred and thirty-six thousand tried soldiers, who would otherwise have been discharged, were secured for three years longer. Military organizations, which would have been lost to the service, were thus kept up, and experienced officers were retained in command. We can readily believe that the forces thus recruited performed "an essential part in the great campaign of 1864."

The extent to which desertion has been carried, we may partly estimate from the fact here officially recorded, that the total number of arrests, up to the 1st of October last, reached the astounding figure of 60,760.

Delinquencies on the part of officers in the matter of neglect of duty by absence without leave and kindred offences, have rapidly diminished within the year, although the number reported is still considerable. Before the establishment of Boards of Inquiry to deal with these cases, the delinquents numbered at the rate of between one and two hundred a month, about six times the average now reported.

Under the ordnance branch of the report, we have the important fact announced that the national armory at Springfield can now turn out small arms at a rate which would meet two-thirds of the entire requirements of the army, were the demand as great as that of last year—when it reached 455,910 pieces. In short, Springfield can now supply 300,000 of the best quality of muskets annually.

Independently of the vast increase of military railroad facilities, provided mainly under the admirable organization of Gen. MCCALLUM, extending over a thousand miles in length, and involving an expenditure of over eleven millions of dollars, the *mobility* of our armies during the past year has been wonderfully developed. This is seen in the campaigns around Vicksburgh; from Memphis to Knoxville; from Cincinnati to the last-named place; from Washington to Petersburgh, without the aid of water communication; and in the stupendous inland marches of SHERMAN since he left Atlanta. All this is matter of legitimate congratulation to the military administration; as is also the splendid system of military telegraphs which has been introduced, *pari passu* with the advance of our armies. That system includes six thousand five hundred miles of military telegraph, and employs in its working not less than one thousand persons.

There is compensation for the increase of hospital patients caused by the succession of fearful battles which marked the Summer campaign, to be found in the Surgeon-General's report, that at the close of the year the number of sick and wounded with their commands and in general hospitals was less than sixteen per cent. of the strength of the army

DISCIPLINE IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—One of the arguments by which the friends of the Fire Department defend it against the charge of insubordination and want of discipline, is the singular one that while the Police Commissioners had examined five thousand charges of drunkenness and other misconduct against members of their force in a single year, the Fire Department had examined only two hundred and eleven charges against its members in three years. We need hardly say that nothing whatever is proved as to the comparative state of discipline in the two bodies by these figures. The fact that there are so many charges preferred and passed upon before the Police Commissioners may prove that the men are guilty of many delinquencies, but it also proves that the commissioners do make constant and steady efforts to enforce discipline. In fact it would be difficult to cite a fact affording stronger evidence of the efficiency with which the force is administered. The very number of charges, prove that offences are punished, for if they were not, people would soon get tired of complaining of them. Moreover, there is no doubt in the public mind of the excellent condition of the police force. The policemen are not angels, but we can safely say, that if they were neater in their dress, they might compare favorably in every respect with any similar body of men in the world. We doubt if, all things considered, there is any police at this moment more efficient in preventing crime and arresting criminals, thanks to the very vigilance and rigor of the Commissioners, which is made a matter of reproach to them.

The smallness of the number of charges against firemen may be due either to the saintly character of the firemen or to the fact that misconduct amongst them is not inquired into, or punished, and that the public knows this, and consequently saves itself the trouble of making accusations against them. Which of these is the true explanation of the phenomenon we leave our readers to determine. But it is impossible to avoid remarking that the pretence that any organized attempt is made to enforce discipline amongst them similar to that which may be witnessed every morning at the Police Headquarters, is more than bold. In fact, one of the strongest arguments against the volunteer system is, that under it there is not, and, in the nature of things, cannot be, any body of officers able and willing to hear accusations and inflict punishment on the firemen constantly and regularly, so that to argue their innocence from the small number of charges against them, is like inferring the rarity of murder in Texas or Mexico from the small number of capital convictions.

Mining in the Pacific States.

Prof. SILLIMAN, in his recently-delivered and most instructive lecture, on the "Mining Resources of California," touched on a number of problems of profound economical interest. It has always been a matter of wonder to investigators into the resources of this country, that such great stores of wealth were continually derived to the nation from the auriferous regions of our western coast, and yet that so few individuals are ever known, who have made fortunes from mining; with a yield of bullion, which it is expected during the present year, will reach $75,000,000 from California, there seem to be so few private fortunes of great extent made from it, and so many companies which are failures. So notorious is this fact, that capital is drawn with great difficulty into mining operations on the Pacific Coast, and in a business which will pay from two to three per cent. a month on good security for loans and advances, our eastern capitalists cautiously stand aloof.

The reason, however, becomes apparent, when the careful statements of a man of science, like Prof. SILLIMAN, are considered. Though he did not venture to say it, it is evident that there has been, in both the gold-mining of California and the silver-mining of Nevada, a too "practical" contempt of the results of science, and an effort to obtain results by experiment based on the limited experience of miners, rather than on general scientific principles. Thus, it is stated that in the silver-mining of Nevada, through want of scientific processes, they have lost at least fifty per cent. of the yield, and such a mine as "Gould and Curry," which ought to have produced some $36,000,000 of silver up to the 1st of June last, has really produced only $18,000,000. It is, no doubt, equally so with a great deal of the gold mining. The defect is a thoroughly American one: a profound contempt for every one's experience except the practical man's, and a disregard of the broad teachings of science. Still, as the Professor vividly described, nothing in practical mining or engineering has ever surpassed the ingenuity, industry, patience, and energy of the mining operators of the Pacific States.

The time has now come, as is well known to all, when individual mining, or what may be called "placer mining," must come to an end in California. Individuals have, no doubt, by their enormous energy and sacrifices, prepared the way for the new, more steady, and less adventurous business which is now beginning—mining under companies with large capital and more application of science. "Deep mining," said the Professor, "has just begun in California." That is, the labor will be applied, as it must always be in Colorado, to deep narrow veins in the quartz-rock, and not so much in the *débris* washed down by the mountain streams or by former floods in distant geologic periods. Individual mining was risky, gambling, uncertain, attended with great losses and large gains. Associated mining will be more as mining has been in Europe, a steady, secure business, with profits on capital considered large here, but moderate in California.

"The great want," said Prof. SILLIMAN, "in California, is the want of cheap capital." This is the palpable obstacle to business enterprises in that State. Our Eastern capital does not flow into it. The cause lies in the ignorance of our business community of that distant region, and the reckless and unsound character of many of the mining and other enterprises started in that quarter. It is an analogous reason which prevents English capital, though often commanding only four per cent. per annum, from flowing in here, where it is worth seven per cent., and where now, with the difference of exchange, it can easily command twelve per cent.

Distance and distrust are the obstacles. Money will bring, on real estate security of the best kind in San Francisco, from one and a quarter to one and a half per cent. a month, and in the mines three per cent. a month; and yet our capitalists prefer seven per cent. per annum nearer home.

Gradual acquaintance with the vast natural wealth of the Pacific States will change this, and as more solid and respectable enterprises are started, and returns, though smaller, are surer, and science and skill are more employed in the mining operations of that region, an equilibrium of capital will be caused. One mode of assistance toward this desirable end, might be at once originated here, such as has been tried with so much success in England the last four years—the formation of "financial associations" by our most trustworthy and solid men, to invest capital in and develop the resources of the Pacific States. Such an association, numbering a few of the first capitalists of New-York and San Francisco, and managed with only common banking skill and prudence, could draw forth an immense amount of capital for loans in the Pacific States.

THE CLERGY AND OUR SANITARY CONDITION.—We have abstracts to-day of several timely pulpit discourses delivered, yesterday, and illustrating with great force the physical and moral impurities of this great city. One chief drawback to reform instituted from this influential quarter arises from the fact, that many of those city officials who most need reproof are too hardened to go to church, and too ignorant to be able to read a church discourse, or any other discourse, when it appears in print. Still, we cannot afford to disparage any agency—least of all that of the church—that aims to rouse whatever remnant of civic virtue there is left among us, to an appreciation of the fearful dangers of our present sanitary condition. Next in evil to the all-pervading municipal corruption to which our present wretched situation is primarily due, is the astounding indifference of the great mass of our citizens to the real peril of the situation. To these the solemn and earnest appeals of the clergy, we should trust, will not be made in vain. This business needs an uprising of the people. It needs agitation in a hundred popular assemblies. And the efforts of yesterday are appropriate beginnings in that great agency of reform.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN UNION.—The late news from Quebec will be apt to mislead those who have not followed the history of the proposed Federal Union. The Canada Assembly has done what was certain from the first—passed the confederation resolutions by an overwhelming majority. But New-Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island have, informally, rejected the measure. Newfoundland has postponed it; and Nova Scotia shows scarcely any sign of acquiescence. The "Union," therefore, is practically as far off as it was before the late conference was held. New-Brunswick is the keystone of the whole projected fabric. Without the coöperation of that province, the relations of the colonies must remain essentially what they have been. The minority of thirty-three that have opposed the scheme in the Canada Assembly are mostly *rouge* in their politics, and during debates have openly expressed their preference for annexation to the United States.

JOURNALISTIC.—The Albany *Evening Journal* thus refers to a change in its editorial arrangements which has been very greatly misrepresented in other quarters:

"Mr. DENNIS, formerly of the Troy *Times*, whose services we have for several years desired to secure, will hereafter be an associate editor of the *Journal*—a fact which we shall more formally announce to-morrow. And this arrangement, we may add, has been made with the full knowledge and consent of Mr. WEED, as well as of other prominent friends, who desire the stability, harmony and success of the Union party of the State and nation."

Mr. DENNIS is a gentleman of ability and experience, and will add largely to the interest and usefulness of the *Journal*. His accession, it seems, is another step toward overriding and ending the absurd personal and factious differences which have for the last few years disturbed the peace and injured the influence of the Union party in this State.

FROM CHARLESTON.

Could Charleston Have Been Taken by the Monitors?—Secessionists Coming in very Rapidly—Naval Changes.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, March 6, 1865.

Since our occupation of the Cradle of Rebellion, various speculations have been indulged in by military and naval officers as to whether an attack on the defences of Charleston, by the forces under Major-Gen. FOSTER and Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN, could have succeeded in putting us in possession of the city. Opinions are divided. But the weight of opinion seems to be in the negative.

It is known that Admiral DAHLGREN requested twelve monitors, which number he would have had ten months ago, had not the operations of Gen. GRANT required five monitors in the James. Seven monitors were all the Admiral could ever muster; and as the greatest number of shots ever fired from a fifteen-inch monitor gun is twenty in an hour, and as some of the monitors would have been very sure to have been blown up by torpedoes, it is easy to see how extremely doubtful would have been our success.

Happily, Charleston has become ours, without the shedding of blood; and ours it will be sure to remain. Even the Secessionists are of this opinion, and are coming in in considerable numbers, and are taking the oath of allegiance. All who take this oath are protected in their persons, property and pursuits. Under the mild but firm rule of Lieut.-Col WOODRUFF, the Post Commandant, pilfering has been well nigh stopped, the sidewalks are cleaned, the stores opened, trade revived, and general activity restored.

The naval vessels now in this harbor are the flag-steamer *Philadelphia*, the monitors *Mahopac*, *Nantucket* and *Catskill*, the storeships *John Adams* and *Home*, and the steamers *Shenandoah*, *Cambridge*, *Winona*, *Sonoma*, and *Nipsic*, besides several vessels outside the bar.

After the loss of the *Harvest Moon*, in Winyaw Bay, last Wednesday, the Admiral transferred his flag to the *Nipsic*, which brought him to Charleston on the 4th instant, when he returned on board the flag-steamer *Philadelphia*.

In view of the apprehended appearance of the Dano-French iron-clads in these waters, the monitors have been posted at the salient points on the coast to give them a warm reception when they arrive.

A rumor prevails that Rear-Admiral DAHLGREN is to be relieved; but it appears to be without foundation.

Gov. Andrew to the Massachusetts Deserters.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 12.

Gov. ANDREW publishes a special appeal to deserters, in which he says:

I avail myself of the earliest opportunity, after the proclamation of the President, in this public manner to advise all persons liable to the charge of desertion to accept at once the President's offer of pardon, to report themselves immediately to the nearest Provost-Marshal, to return to duty and obedience, to retrieve their reputation, protect themselves against punishment hereafter, and save from certain forfeiture their precious rights as American citizens. I appeal to the neighbors and friends of all such deserters, especially the mothers and wives, who have heretofore invoked so often my advice and interposition, earnestly counselling them, both as a magistrate and as a man, to enforce and persuade the absent to return, and seek the shelter, pardon, honor and happiness, which now await them under the Union flag.

Personal.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, March 12.

Maj. T. C. JAMIESON, Fifth Rhode Island Artillery, who was lately tried by court-martial, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Norfolk, and to pay a heavy fine, is at once to be released, by order of the President, who has examined the case, and disapproved the finding and sentence of the court.

—The subscriptions for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire at the Surrey Theatre have now reached about £1,000.

A Good Work in Philadelphia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our Philadelphia neighbors have been, and are now doing a good work, which, though attracting some notice, seems to me does not meet the public appreciation it deserves. I allude to the provision for giving aid and refreshment to passing soldiers.

In company with half a hundred inauguration visitors from New-York, I left Washington for home by the nine o'clock through line, on the morning of Saturday, March 4, due here Sunday morning at half-past seven. We expected to arrive in time for breakfast, but instead, we found ourselves, about eight A. M., left in the middle of the street, in some distant and unknown suburb of Philadelphia. The cars were filled with exchanged prisoners going home on furlough, and after waiting a long time, we civilians, not knowing what else to do, marched along down street after the soldiers, who seemed to have an idea of going somewhere—which I must say was more than the rest of us had.

After nearly an hour's walk we came to the foot of Washington-street, where are the rooms of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Committee. Our New-York party, reduced now by straggling and desertion, to six members, were invited by one of the committee to share their hospitality, with the understanding that though money would not buy anything there, yet we might subscribe to the fund in aid of the good work, if we pleased.

To give an idea of the admirable working of this organization, let me state that early on this Sunday morning, some seventeen hundred hungry soldiers unexpectedly arrived, and in less than two hours were served with an excellent breakfast. A generous supply of good food and good coffee was furnished to each man, and everything was done quietly, without hurry or disturbance.

After making use of the toilet facilities, which we could appreciate after a long night-ride, we were shown about the establishment by some of the gentlemen in attendance, and found it to be in every department a model of neatness and good order. The building, or saloon, as it is called, is two stories in height, and occupies a lot of ground one hundred and fifty feet square. The first floor is devoted to the kitchens and dining-room, and on the second floor are reading-rooms, committee-rooms, bath and sleeping-rooms. The reading-room is well supplied with books and papers, also with stationery and everything necessary for writing. The hospital, in a separate building, has about fifty beds, and any soldier unable to go further is here given the best treatment, so long as he needs. This was the first war-hospital in the country, and thousands will bear grateful testimony to the care received there.

The Union Volunteer Refreshment Committee was organized May 27, 1861, and since that time have afforded gratuitous cheer and comfort to nearly a million soldiers passing through Philadelphia, to and from the seat of war. In this good work the committee has received no aid from the city, State or General Government, but has depended solely on the contributions of the people, and it is but just to say, the citizens of Philadelphia and vicinity have cheerfully borne almost the entire burden.

I have mentioned no names, feeling sure that the ladies and gentlemen interested will so be better pleased; but I take the liberty of saying that subscriptions will be received by Mrs. B. S. Brown, Treasurer, at the office of the committee, foot of Washington street, Philadelphia. J. V. S.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1865.

Returned Prisoners—More Rebel Barbarities.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, March 12.

Another lot of Union prisoners arrived at Annapolis to-day, most of them very sick. Many of them have died to-day. A sad sight was seen at Annapolis. No less than fifty-four dead soldiers were carried to their graves from the hospital at one time.

VALUABLE OIL TRACT FOR SALE.—Oil companies organizing, see advertisement, sixth page.

Every Day adds Fresh Testimony to the value of

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing in the world. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair; *is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be freely given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Do not let your prejudice stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, gives rest to the mother and health to the child. 35 cents a bottle. Offices, No. 48 Dey-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild** and **emollient** in its nature, **fragrantly scented,** and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and fancy-goods dealers.

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption, Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the well-known standard remedy, at all times certain and reliable. It needs only a trial to prove its efficacy.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.—A certain cure for coughs, cold, influenza, hoarseness, difficult breathing, and all affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, leading to consumption. The Honey of Horehound soothes all irritation. The Tar of Balm of Gilead penetrates, cleanses and heals all parts of the throat and lungs. There is nothing like it. Fifty cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 182 Centre-st.

Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

Chloasma, or Mothpatch, (also called Liverspot,) and Lentigo or Freckles, are often very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, for the discolored spots show more plainly on the face of a blonde than of a brunette; but they greatly mar the beauty of either; and any preparation that will effectually remove them WITHOUT INJURING THE TEXTURE OR COLOR OF THE SKIN, is certainly a desideratum. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered a remedy for these disco orations, which is at once prompt, infallible and harmless.

For sale in New-York by DEMAS BARNES & CO., No. 21 Park-row; McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 91 Fulton-st.; DUDLEY & STAFFORD, No. 60 Beekman-st., and FRAZER & LEE, No. 20 Beekman-st.

Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Call for

PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.

Dr. PERRY treats successfully all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature blanching. No charge for consultation. Inclose stamp for circular.

Dr. Von Eisenberg,
INVENTOR OF THE FAMOUS
AESTHETICO NEURALGICON,
FOR THE CURE OF ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR, CHRONIC CATARRH,
LUNGS, THROAT, HEART, AND
CONSUMPTION.
may be consulted at his consulting-rooms, No. 816 Broadway.

Marvin's New Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar SILVER PLATE SAFES. Highly ornamental, and warranted perfectly dry. Also a large assortment of Bankers' and Merchants' Safes.
MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway.

Cure and Comfort.—"White's Patent Lever Truss" radically cures rupture; light, clean, easy; no pressure on the back; movement inward and upward.
GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Can One Prevent Gray Hair or Baldness? Yes and no, satisfactorily answered by Dr. CRANJEAN, Astor-place.

Howe's Premium Standard Scales, in general use by the U. S. Government, and Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes, at No 194 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Hot-house Strawberries and Cucumbers received to-day by
WILLIAM TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway.

Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, give charts of character daily, at No. 389 Broadway.

Its Effect is Miraculous!
THE OLD, THE MIDDLE-AGED AND THE YOUNG UNITE TO PRAISE
HALL'S SICILIAN
VEGETABLE HAIR RENEWER.

It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

IT WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE GRAY, DRY, DISCOLORED HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR, and change brash, wiry, uncomely locks into

BEAUTIFUL SILKEN TRESSES.

We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure that it will do all we claim for it, that we offer

$1,000 REWARD

if the Sicilian Hair Renewer does not give satisfaction in all cases when used in strict accordance with our instructions.

It will restore gray hair;
It keeps the hair from falling out;
It cleanses the scalp;
It makes the hair lustrous and silken;
It is a splendid hair-dressing;
It is liked by all who use it.
It is rapidly gaining a popularity among all classes of community, such as no other preparation for the same purpose has ever enjoyed. This is simply because it is just what we say it is—an unequaled Hair Restorative and Dressing.

PROOF.

To prove it—*try* a bottle.

R. P. HALL & CO.,
Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
No. 21 PARK ROW, New-York, General Agents.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu
Is the Great Diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT
SARSAPARILLA
Is the Great Blood Purifier.

Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

Quantity vs. Quality.—HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA—THE DOSE IS SMALL. Those who desire a large quantity—and large doses of medicine—ERR.

I CAN SUIT ALL.

Dr. Lighthill can be consulted at his residence, No. 34 St, Mark's-place, (8th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.,) from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., on

DEAFNESS, CATARRH,

Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, and all diseases of the

EAR, THROAT, AND
AIR-PASSAGES.

A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

Those who desire brilliancy of complexion, must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Recollect it is no patent medicine. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Lubin's Extracts.—Yacht Club, Honeysuckle, Something New, Moss Rose, Eugenie, True Love, Upper Ten, Mount Vernon, Darling Bouquet, Pond Lily, Jenny Lind, Sweet Sixteen, Citronella Rose, Verbena, and all his other perfumes imported by
HENRY HAVILAND, No. 23 John-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway. See WHEELER & WILSON'S BUTTON-HOLE MACHINE.

Dyspepsia Tablets Cure Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. 50 cents per box. Prepared by S. G. WELLING, No. 571 Broadway. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic stitch and lock-stitch sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A Silent Sewing Machine.
WIL COX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet, cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CONANT—SPENCE.—At Little Falls, N. J., on Thursday, March 9, by Rev. J. C. Cruikshank, WILLIAM E. CONANT and Miss EUPHEMIA SPENCE, all of New-Jersey.

DIED.

BENNETT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 8, at the residence of his father, DANIEL G. BENNETT, eldest son of D. H. Bennett.

BRADBURY.—In this city, on Saturday, March 11, EDWARD G. BRADBURY, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 67 East 23d-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Philadelphia, on Friday, March 10, of apoplexy, Capt. GEORGE L. BRINCKERHOFF, Tenth New-York Cavalry, Aid to Gen. Gregg, and late of Cuba, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. S. E. Austin, No. 52 Willow-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

BAILEY.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Friday, March 11 LYMAN R. BAILEY, aged 46 years, 5 months and 12 days.

His remains will be taken to Springfield, N. J., on Monday morning by the 8:45 train, Morris and Essex Railroad, where funeral services will take place.

BARRY.—On Saturday, March 11, after a lingering illness, Ex-Alderman RICHARD BARRY.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, Sweeny's Hotel, from whence his body will be taken to St. Andrew's Church, where a requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul. No carriages.

CASTNER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, March 12, after a lingering illness, MARTHA J. CASTNER, aged 43 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 70 Prince-st., on Monday, March 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CAULDWELL.—On Saturday, March 11, GEORGE C. CAULDWELL.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, Ebenezer Cauldwell, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 11 East 24th-st., on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

DISBROW.—At New-Rochelle, on Saturday, March 11, PHILENA, widow of the late Thomas Disbrow, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son-in-law, George J. Penfield, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

FREEMAN.—On Sunday afternoon, March 12, SOPHIA CORNELIA, daughter of Francis P. Freeman, aged 8 years and 8 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GREENBANK.—At Fairmount, West Farms, on Friday, March 10, ANN, widow of the late Rev. Marmaduke Greenbank, of Bronxdale, Westchester County, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, West Farms, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

PASSMAN.—At Craigville, Orange County, N. Y., on Saturday, March 11, PHEBE, wife of John L. Passman.

Funeral services at Sing Sing M. E. Church on Monday, March 13, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

HENRY.—Suddenly, at the residence of her son-in-law, James H. Covel, No. 238 West 36th-st., LAURA C., widow of the late Simeon Z. Henry, M. D., of Troy, N. Y., aged 73 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 14th inst., from her late residence, at 4 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

Troy papers please copy.

KINGSBURY.—On Friday, March 10, at Perth Amboy, N. J., HANNON KINGSBURY, aged 72 years and 11 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock A. M.

McCARREN.—On Sunday, March 12, at Yonkers, N. Y., Rev. ROBERT McCARREN, D. D., in the 78th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral will be given to-morrow.

MORSE.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 10, at his residence, No. 183 3d-av., CHAS. L. MORSE, in the 43d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Pautucket, R. I., on Monday, at 5 o'clock P. M., for interment.

PLUMP.—Lost at sea, Dec. 14, 1864, from on board the ship *King Philip*, HENRY FLINT, youngest son of Julia and the late Krith Plump, aged 17 years and 28 days.

☞ Jefferson City and St. Louis, Mo., papers please copy.

PRATT.—On Sunday, March 12, FLORENCE S., only child of Edward W. and Amanda M. Pratt, aged 2 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to her funeral, at the residence of her parents, 63d-st., seventh house east of 2d-av., on Tuesday, March 14, at 1 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Wrentham, Mass.

STEINWAY.—On Saturday morning, March 11, of consumption, after a long and painful illness, HENRY STEINWAY, Jr., aged 34 years, 4 months and 13 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 123 East 52d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday. His remains will be interred at Greenwood Cemetery.

THORPE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 11, IDA LEFFERTS, only child of Albert P. and the late Dollie E. Thorpe.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of J. E. Jenkins, Ryerson-st., near Fulton-av.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, March 11, GRACE, second daughter of Rev. E. O. L. and Mary J. Taylor, in the 6th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 329 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

VAUGHAN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, March 11, at 5½ o'clock P. M., SIDNEY E., infant son of E. S. and Elizabeth Vaughan, aged 8 months and 21 days.

Remains taken to Glens Falls for interment.

WOODWARD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, March 11, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM A. WOODWARD, in the 64th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 72 South 6th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday morning, the 14th inst., at 9 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Elizabeth, N. J., for interment.

WILBER.—At Paterson, N. J., on Friday, March 10, JOHN H. WILBER, aged 50 years, 6 months and 21 days.

Funeral will take place Monday, instead of Sunday, as stated in Saturday's paper. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to meet the remains at the entrance of Greenwood Cemetery, at 12½ o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A LITERARY PEARL
IS THE BEAUTIFUL NEW STORY
OF
MAUDE HILLARY;
OR,
THE POOR SOLDIER'S LUCK.
By Miss M. E. BRADDON,
author of "The Outcasts," "Aurora Floyd," "Lady Audley's Secret," &c., &c.

The publication of this charming romance is commenced in the

NEW-YORK MERCURY

of SATURDAY, March 25. It is one of the choicest productions that has yet adorned the pages of that celebrated Journal of American Literature. The fame of Miss Braddon is too widely and warmly accepted to require any extended notice. She has won her way to the hearts of all who appreciate pure, refined and lofty thought, expressed in language easy, bright and cheerful, yet dignified, and free from any approach toward affectation, either grave or gay. There is an undercurrent of genuine and natural humor, too, that runs like a silver thread through Miss Braddon's text, and lends a peculiar charm to the most serious, as well as to the lighter portions of all that she has written. Her very best characteristics appear in this her latest and undoubtedly most matured and artistic performance.

MAUDE HILLARY

opens in the Tasmanian Peninsula, amid the fresh scenes of

BRITISH AUSTRALIA

and the quaint life and manners of the Colonies at the Antipodes. Francis Tredethlyn, the "poor soldier" of the work, is a splendid specimen of his profession, and the reader's attention is, at once, riveted by the strong, manly individuality he represents.

The scenes that ensue are as novel and striking as the landscapes of the country in which they are laid, yet intermingled constantly with fine touches of English home-life, and kindly domestic feeling.

BOTH HEART AND IMAGINATION

are immediately interested, and the perusal of a single chapter convinces the most indifferent or blase critic that he has, indeed, before him, A MOST FASCINATING WORK.

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
OF THE 25TH INST.,
WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY AT NOON TO-DAY,
containing the opening chapters of Miss Braddon's beautiful story.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 3. Can refer to patients of the highest respectability.

THE GREAT GERMAN
HEILMITTEL
WILL CURE
COUGHS AND COLDS.
THE
G. G.
HEILMITTEL
WILL CURE
CATARRH AND BRONCHITIS.
THE
G. G.
HEILMITTEL
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION IN ITS FIRST STAGES,
And is the best remedy for
DIPHTHERIA.
For sale by all Druggists. Price per Bottle, $2.
WEEKS & POTTER,
Druggists, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION follows the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin.

FURNITURE,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
of the latest styles, consisting of
Parlor, Diningroom and Chamber Suites,
AT
F. KRETINA'S MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
All goods warranted.

From the largest Manufacturing Chemist in the World.

I AM ACQUAINTED WITH MR. H. T. HELMBOLD: he occupied the drug-store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.
WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of POWERS & WEIGHTMAN,
Manufacturing Chemists,
8th and Brown sts., Philadelphia.

NOT A FEW OF THE WORST DISORDERS that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps, constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT THE LOWEST
MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

We have constantly on hand, and make to order in the latest styles, rosewood, black walnut, and black and gilt parlor suites, oak and walnut library and dining suites, rosewood, walnut and chestnut bedroom and chamber suites, and a general assortment of all articles in our line, to which we draw the attention of the public to see and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
All goods warranted.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts. The Belt Railroad passes within two blocks of the store.

RUSHTON'S (F. V.) COLD-INE FOR Coughs, Colds and Influenza. This preparation is simple in its composition, pleasant to the taste and effectual in its cure. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION, XIXTH WARD.—A special meeting of the Executive Committee of this district will be held on MONDAY EVENING, March 13, at Dingledein's, 3d-av., between 59th and 60th sts., at 7 o'clock. Puntual attendance is requested.
GEO. B. VAN BRUNT, Chairman.
CY. T. FROST, Sec.

WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The great advantage of this compound over the plain oil is, that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed, and the whole rendered entirely palatable. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a prominent objection to its use; but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. A host of certificates might be given here to testify to the excellence and success of WILBOR'S Cod-Liver Oil and Lime. But the fact that it is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty is sufficient. For sale by ALEX'R B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New-York by J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway, and Demas Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, and by F. C. Wells & Co.

CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, &c.—WILLIAM R. PRINCE, Flushing, New-York announces to invalids, that there is POSITIVELY NO CURE FOR THESE DISEASES, except NATURE'S REMEDIALS FROM PLANTS stated in his Treatise, which comprises eighty-five specific remedies, for various diseases, and impurities of the blood. Price 10 cents and stamp mailed.

CHRONIC CATARRH:

ITS
SYMPTOMS, CAUSES AND EFFECTS.
A FEW PRACTICAL REMARKS BY
DR. LIGHTHILL,
Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh."
NO. 34 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Catarrh is a disease of the mucous membrane of the nasal passages and those cavities of the head communicating with them. Insignificant as it appears in its first stages, it is apt in its progress to become instrumental in causing the loss or impairment of smell, taste, hearing and sight, and of creating serious constitutional derangements, not unfrequently terminating in consumption.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

A feeling of irritation, sensitiveness, heat or pain is experienced in the nose, the edges of which are red and swollen, and which is stopped up sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and occasionally on both, rendering respiration through it either difficult or impossible. The irritation in the nose produces a frequent desire to sneeze, and is accompanied with a discharge of either clear aerid water, or what is far oftener the case, a profuse, thick, yellowish and extremely offensive matter, which forms one of the most characteristic features of the disease, and is a source of the greatest annoyance and danger. As the disease progresses, this secretion becomes purulent, increases in quantity, and assumes an exceedingly fetid odor. It escapes not only by the nose, but passes into the throat, producing irritation there, and requiring frequent expectoration, hawking or scraping for its removal. As its passage into the throat is very much facilitated by a horizontal position of the body, sleep is frequently disturbed by a sensation of choking in consequence, and many are obliged to lie in a semi-recumbent position to obtain the necessary sleep.

Owing to the heat in the head the watery portion of the discharge often evaporates, and assuming a condition of solidity, is deposited upon the membrane of the nose and upper part of the throat, in the shape of crusts or hardened lumps. The accumulation of these incrustations produces a feeling of discomfort, and narrows the nasal passages so as to embarrass respiration. Therefore, frequent efforts have to be made to remove them, either by forcibly blowing the nose, or by persistent hawking—a practice as disagreeable to the one affected as it is to those around him. After the removal, that side of the incrustation which adhered to the mucous membrane will sometimes be found bloody, a fact which explains the force required for its dislodgment. During sleep these incrustations accumulate more rapidly, and the feeling is therefore most uncomfortable in the morning. Sometimes all efforts to clear the throat are futile until after breakfast, or after some stimulant had been swallowed. Ulceration of the mucous membrane of the nose takes place frequently, sometimes attacking the bones, when small particles of that substance will occasionally be found mixed with the discharge.

The breath assumes an excessively fetid and sickening odor, and becomes occasionally so offensive as to render the patient an object of disgust to himself as well as to others.

The accumulation of the discharge, together with the thickened condition of the mucous membrane, renders respiration through the nasal passages very difficult, and oftentimes impossible, necessitating respiration principally through the mouth—a method very deleterious to the general health, but more particularly so to the lungs, which become weak and irritable. The voice loses its musical quality, and assumes a discordant, harsh and nasal character; the sense of smell becomes much impaired or entirely lost, and the same effect, though less frequent, is produced on taste. Occasionally, while blowing the nose, a crackling or bubbling sound is heard in the ears, and hearing becomes quite thick or stopped up, but returns suddenly with something like a snapping sound. This phenomena may be repeated several times, until hearing does not return, but remains permanently injured. In other cases hearing is lost so gradually that a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the person is really aware of the fact. Either condition is often accompanied with noises in the head of every conceivable description, materially increasing the distress of the sufferer.

The eyes are apt to become weak, irritable and disposed to water on exposure to cold and wind, or after the slightest exertion. A pain, more or less acute, or a distressing feeling of pressure, is experienced over the eyes, and sometimes on the top or back of the head, and also pain in the face, closely resembling neuralgia, for which it is very often mistaken. The distress in the head weakens the memory, and produces irritability and moroseness of disposition. The stomach generally suffers more or less, is weak and irritable; the appetite is capricious, and is nearly always bad in the morning. In severe cases the system becomes feeble and prostrated.

This is manifested by a disposition to drowsiness and sleep, an aversion to either physical or mental exertion, and a feeling of fatigue and weakness.

Not unfrequently catarrh proves fatal, either by debilitating the system and wearing out the patient, or by traveling downward, and producing throat affections, bronchitis, and finally consumption. It may be safely asserted that, after hereditary predisposition, catarrh is the most frequent and important cause of this fatal complaint.

The symptoms of catarrh vary considerable in different individuals, and the degree of their severity depends upon constitutional idiosyncrasies and various external influences. With some the complaint continues for a number of years in a mild form, and without causing any of the injurious results above described, while with others all the worst effects are produced in a short space of time, and cases, apparently most harmless, may, through imprudent exposure, additional cold, or unfavorable changes of the weather, suddenly exhibit all the violence and malignity which characterizes the severest ones.

CAUSES OF CATARRH.

Any inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat or nose is favorable to the production of Catarrh. Ordinary colds, if neglected or aggravated by additional exposure, are very apt to become chronic and run into Catarrh, and are the cause in nearly two-thirds of all the cases that present themselves. Scarlet fever, measles, diphtheria, and all the diseases affecting the throat, the inhalation of dust, impure atmosphere or acrid vapors, are among its most frequent inciting causes. Catarrh attacks in preference those possessing a feeble or scrofulous constitution and a lymphatic temperament; individuals of soft fibres, respiring an impure or confined atmosphere, or whose systems are debilitated by insufficient or unsubstantial nourishment; persons enervated by severe mental labor, physical excesses or exhaustive diseases; those who lead a life of indolence, or dwell, either from choice or necessity, in damp, ill-ventilated places, deprived of pure air and the necessary sunshine. Persons who are exposed to the vicissitudes of the weather, or insufficiently protected against cold, scrofulous children, chlorotic females and those recently confined. In fact, whatever debilitates the system or vitiates the constitution, favors the development of catarrh. Its great prevalence in this country is owing to the sudden and frequent changes of the weather and temperature, to the extensive travel by rail where persons are confined in dusty, badly-ventilated, over-crowded and over heated cars. With the mail population it can often be traced to the extensive and inordinate use of tobacco, which enervates the system and produces local inflammation of the mucous membrane of the throat. In the females, to indolent and sedentary habits and their confinement to darkened rooms and parlors, whence the beneficent sunshine is sedulously excluded for the benefit of furniture, carpets, and complexion. This style of living renders the constitution weak and puny, highly sensitive to cold or to changes of the weather, and unable to resist any shock to the system. With children it often arises from the foolish and imprudent exposure of their arms and legs, which are left uncovered from a fancied idea that it improves their appearance. This practice cannot be too severely reprehended, for it causes an unequal circulation and consequent congestions. As the mucous membrane of the nasal passages is the most sensitive surface exposed, repeated attacks of cold are the result of this absurd custom, and catarrh not unfrequently follows.

TREATMENT OF CATARRH.

Catarrh has been considered an incurable disease, and on the strength of that supposition, has been neglected by both the profession and the public.

The author has for years past made this complaint his special study; was the first to publish a minute description of its nature, symptoms and effects, and has, by doing so, directed the attention of both the profession and the public to the vast importance of the subject.

By the established success of the treatment as instituted and perfected by him, he has proved beyond dispute the curability of catarrh, if properly treated. All doubts of the corrected of this statement will be dispelled by the perusal of the annexed testimonials from parties occupying well-known positions in society.

FROM J. S. BEECHER, ESQ., FIRM OF IVES, BEECHER & CO., NO. 98 FRONT-ST.

CLARENDON HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Lighthill to those affected with catarrh or diseases of the throat, as I have myself suffered for some years past from those difficulties, and been relieved by the Doctor's efficient and skillful treatment.

J. S. BEECHER.

FROM MAJ. ALVIN WALKER, PAYMASTER, U. S. A.

NO. 63 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

I have been suffering from catarrh in a severe and complicated form for many years, which was very much aggravated by exposure in the field, and threatened the most serious consequences.

I placed myself under the medical care of Dr. Lighthill, who was highly recommended to me, and to whom I am indebted for a radical cure.

I cannot but speak in terms of the highest praise of Dr. Lighthill's skill and method of treating catarrh.

ALVIN WALKER,

NO. 107 LEXINGTON-AV., NEW-YORK.

I cheerfully add my testimony in regard to Dr. Lighthill's treatment of catarrh, as I have experienced the greatest benefit from his treatment, after some of our most celebrated physicians failed to relieve me.

B. R. BIXBY, Office No. 56 Greenwich-st.

NO. 312 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

I have been for a long time affected with chronic catarrh, and an affection of the throat, which last Spring became so bad that I could not sleep from incessant coughing, continued dull pain in my head, &c., &c.

I applied to several physicians, but without any relief; my friends all thought I was affected with that sure and fatal disease, consumption. I at last applied to Dr. Lighthill, and am happy to state that under his treatment I have greatly improved, my cough has left me, and my nostrils are free from inflammation, and my general health is so much better that I look for its permanent restoration as a fixed fact. I cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrh or throat affections to apply to Dr. Lighthill, feeling assured they will derive great benefit from so doing.

A. J. CUNNINGHAM, with
NORTHRUP & TAYLOR, No. 312 Broadway.

NO. 3 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Having been a sufferer from catarrh, I am enabled, from personal experience, to indorse Dr. Lighthill's mode of treatment, and can heartily recommend it to those affected with that disease.

H. N. SMITH, firm of
SMITH, MARTIN & CO., Bankers.

CATARRH OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING CURED.

FROM W. D. ALLEN, ESQ., CASHIER OF THE EXCHANGE BANK, GREENCASTLE, IND.

I have been a sufferer from catarrh for more than twenty years; have been treated by a number of physicians, without receiving any benefit, and used a great many so-called remedies, with no beneficial result.

I was recommended to Dr. Lighthill, and placed myself under his treatment. In a few months my catarrh entirely disappeared, my throat became perfectly well and my general health is now better than it has been for years. *I consider myself entirely cured.* Not being a resident of this city, I refer to the following gentlemen for any substantiation of these facts:

P. M. BAYSON, Esq., Pres. Phenix Bank, No. 45 Wall-st.
W. H. LARRABEE, Esq., Editorial Department, Brooklyn *Union.*
Messrs. McILVAINE & BROS., No. 48 Broad-st.

W. D. ALLEN,
Cashier Exchange Bank,
Greencastle, Ind.

FROM W. LARRABEE, ESQ.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN DAILY UNION,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1865.

I have been personally acquainted with W. D. Allen, Esq., mentioned in the above testimonial, for twenty years. I know him to be a man of high social position, unimpeachable character, and of strong common sense. He is not likely to be mistaken or deceived, and I rely, without question, on any statement he makes.

W. H. LARRABEE.

This is to certify that I have been affected with catarrh for some years, which produced partial deafness. I consulted Dr. Lighthill, and at once placed myself under his care. I am now *entirely free from catarrh.* My throat is perfectly healthy, and my hearing is greatly improved.

F. E. NOLAN,
Office Erie Railroad, foot of Duane-st., New-York.

☞ Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted on CATARRH, DEAFNESS, and all diseases of the EAR, THROAT, and AIR-PASSAGES, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., at his residence,

NO. 34 ST. MARK'S-PLACE,

DERMATOLOGY!

DR. B. C. PERRY,
DERMATOLOGIST.
OFFICE—NO. 49 BOND-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
TREATS SUCCESSFULLY
ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP,
LOSS OF HAIR,
AND PREMATURE BLANCHING.

Dr. Perry would say to the citizens of New-York and vicinity, that having devoted the greater portion of his life—over twenty years—to the investigation, theoretically and practically, of his specialty, the treatment of all Diseases of the Scalp, Loss of Hair and Premature Blanching; and having practiced for several years past in the principal cities of New-England, and for the last

PETROLEUM.

BOOKS WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22D INST. THE

IRONSIDES

PETROLEUM COMPANY.

Organized under the laws of the State of New-York.

CAPITAL.....$350,000.

Divided into 35,000 shares.

Par value.....$10 per share.

OFFICERS:

President, WILLIAM HEGEMAN. Secretary and Treasurer, WM. H. CLARK.

Counsel, WILLIAM C. DE WITT.

TRUSTEES:

WM. HEGEMAN, of Hegeman & Co., Druggists, No. 203 Broadway, New-York.
J. PRYOR RORKE, Secretary Corn Exchange Insurance Company, corner William and Beaver streets, New-York.
WM. F. FOWLE, of W. F. & J. F. Fowle, Boston.
A. A. FOSTER, of Foster & Tower, No. 79 Beekman-st New-York.
F. R. BACKUS, of Lehigh Crane Iron Company, Philadelphia.
L. B. VAN KLEECK, No. 169 Broadway, New-York.
ALEX'R McCUE, Counselor at Law, Brooklyn.
EDWARD F. PATCHEN, of T. Ketcham & Co., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.
W. H. CLARK, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

Bankers,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.
Superintendent at Oil City,
FRED. B. BACKUS,
OFFICE, NO. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Room No. 65.

The lands and possessions of this company are situated in the heart of the oil region of Venango County, Pennsylvania, and are, in brief, as follows:

FEE SIMPLE.

100 acres on both sides Tionesta Creek.
20 acres on both sides Stuart's Run.

Interests in a well on Smith Farm, PUMPING FORTY BARRELS PER DAY; in the new Ballietc Well, FLOWING FORTY BARRELS PER DAY, AND INCREASING; in the famous Auburn Well, FLOWING SEVENTY BARRELS PAR DAY; in the new Faunce Well, PUMPING FORTY BARRELS PER DAY; and in the celebrated Jersey Well, now FLOWING 250 PER DAY. Also, interests in FOUR WELLS NOW GOING DOWN, and the Company have commenced to sink WELLS ON THEIR OWN PROPERTY.

The incorporators design making this a permanent company, whose stock shall become an excellent investment rather than a mere means of speculation. Those among them having the largest financial interest in its affairs will devote themselves personally to its management.

Its lands and wells will be constantly and thoroughly developed. Oil, and not stock, will be made the source of its revenue.

The subscription books for a limited number of shares of the stock of this company are now open at the office of the company, and at the office of either of the above-named trustees.

PETROLEUM.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL

PETROLEUM COMPANY,

ORGANIZED UNDER THE MINING AND MANUFACTURING LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS, IN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND SHARES, AT $10 PER SHARE, NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT.

GOVERNMENT BONDS AND SECURITIES TAKEN IN PAYMENT FOR STOCK.

OFFICES:
NO. 24 EMPIRE BUILDING,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Post-office address, Box No. 5,368, NEW-YORK.

OFFICERS:
Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, President.
WM. T. PHIPPS, Vice-President.
ROBERT BASSETT, Secretary.
H. J. BURTIS, Mining Superintendent, Titusville, Pa.
ATLANTIC BANK, 142 Broadway, N. Y., Treasury.

THE WELLS OF THE COMPANY ARE NOW PRODUCING OIL.

Payment for stock may be made in drafts, registered notes, or Government bonds and securities, which bonds and securities will be taken at their market value.

Remittances may be addressed to the Company, Post-office Box No. 5,368, New-York City, or to "Atlantic Bank, Treasury of the New-York and Liverpool Petroleum Company, No. 142 Broadway, New-York City."

Prospectus sent to any address on application, containing a full and clear account of the operations of this MOST SUCCESSFUL PETROLEUM COMPANY.

THE BUCKEYE STATE PETROLEUM COMPANY.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
NO. 61 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, TWO DOLLARS.

One hundred thousand shares reserved by the Company for the development of the property.

President,
THOMAS W. SATTERTHWAITE,
Vice-President,
GEORGE B. CORNISH.
Secretary and Treasurer,
N. W. STUYVESANT CATLIN.
Counsel,
HENRY J. SCUDDER.
No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.

Trustees,
THOMAS W. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st., New-York.
S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st., New-York.
GEORGE B. CORNISH, of New-York.
J. H. FULLERTON, No. 69 Broadway, New-York.
N. W. STUYVESANT CATLIN, No. 61 William-st., New-York.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.
JOHN F. PICKRELL, of Baltimore, Md.

The property of the Company consists of about twelve hundred acres of selected oil territory in Washington County, Ohio, distributed into fifteen tracts, all within a radius of ten miles of the City of Marietta. Three tracts, of two hundred and three acres, are located on Long Run; four tracts, of four hundred acres, on the Little Muskingum; and the other tracts are distributed upon Knight Mile Creek, Fifteen Mile Creek, Morse Run, and the west fork of Morse River, on Paw-Paw Creek, and on Whipple Run.

This property is represented by experts to be of the most promising character, oil indications abounding, especially on Long Run, where wells of other companies are now producing large supplies of heavy lubricating oil. Twelve wells are in process of boring, and machinery, tools, engines and everything necessary for the rapid development of the property are being procured.

The entire purchase money having been paid, the company is now in full possession of the property.

A limited number only of the 100,000 reserved shares may be obtained at the subscription price of $1, being full paid stock without further assessment, at the office of

SATTERTHWAITE BROTHERS,
No. 61 William-st.
S. C. HILLS, No. 12 Platt-st., and
RICHARDS KINGSLAND,
No. 38 Pine-st.

VALUABLE OIL TRACT.—EIGHT ACRES, in fee simple, for sale, situated on Bennyhoff Creek, Venango county, of which the greater part is boring ground. It is necessarily but a short distance from the following wells:

"MAPLE SHADE,"	"McELHENNY,"
"JERSEY,"	"DALZELL,"
"SWAMP ANGEL,"	"REPUBLICAN,"
"EMPIRE,"	"MERCER,"
"DENSMORE, NO. 4,"	"ATLAS,"
"DENSMORE, NO. 7,"	"MINGO,"
"BUCHANAN,"	"PETROLEUM CENTRE,"
"GRAY,"	"CENTRAL PETROLEUM,"
"HARDING,"	"MERCHANTS,"
"OLMSTED,"	"NOBLE,"
"BOYD,"	"REED,"
"BUCKEYE,"	"EGBERT,"
"SHERMAN,"	"TURTLE,"
"CROCKER,"	"KEYSTONE,"
"GREGG,"	"COQUETTE."

The above items are given to indicate the eligible location of this eighty-acre tract, which will be divided to suit and sold in *fee simple*, with unquestionable title. A first-class company about organizing, desiring a prime tract, should promptly avail themselves of the opportunity to secure this.

By subdividing it into lots of one acre each, and leasing them, reserving half the oil, in a comparatively short time enough revenue might be obtained from one well alone to pay for it. The proceeds from the other leases would enable any company to pay splendid dividends.

To secure part or all of it address at once or apply to
DUNCAN M. MITCHESON,
Real Estate Office,
N. E. corner 4th and Walnut sts., Phila.
Also 3,000 to 10,000 acres West Virginia.

PETROLEUM.

OIL! OIL! OIL!!

ABM. S. SEE & SON,

NO. 24 WILLIAM-STREET,

Offer for sale some of the most valuable tracts of oil lands in the country.

IN CRAWFORD CO., PENN.

100 acres on Little Oil Creek.
71 acres on Sugar Creek.

IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

400 acres on Little Kanawha, between Rock and Straight Creeks.
1,000 acres on Little Kanawha and Reedy Creek.
248 acres on Little Kanawha and Rock Run.
580 acres on Reedy Creek.
841 acres on Hughes River.
300 acres on Spring Creek, seven miles from Burning Spring.
274 acres on Leatherbark Creek.

The above will be sold at far less than the market price of lands in those regions.

PETROLEUM

BOOKS CLOSING.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE OF $1 PER SHARE HAVING CLOSED, A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES REMAINING WILL BE SOLD AT $3 PER SHARE.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED

PETROLEUM AND MINING CO.,

Organized under the laws of New-York.

SHAREHOLDERS EXEMPT FROM ALL PERSONAL LIABILITY.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FOR A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES REMAINING, $3 PER SHARE.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

President, J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
Vice-President, R. H. WISHART, New-York.
Treasurer, H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
Secretary, J. CONKLIN, New-York.

TRUSTEES:

R. V. R. KETCHUM, Baltimore, Md.
O. KING, Baltimore, Md.
J. H. GOULD, Philadelphia, Penn.
W. WOODRUFF, Baltimore, Md.
R. H. WISHART, New York.
Dr. T. S. RING, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENTS:

J. S. CLARK, New-York.
A. CLARK, Tarr Farm, Penn.
H. B. CLARK, Oil City, Penn.

OFFICES:

Where Subscription Books are now open,
No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
No. 1 CARROLL HALL, BALTIMORE-ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

A new 200 barrel well on Cherry Run.

A new 150 barrel well of Fine Lubricating Oil on Sugar Creek.

A new 200 barrel well has been struck on Cherry Run above the Reed Well, close to the property of this company, on the McTate Farm, on which one of the company's wells is almost completed, with splendid prospects of oil.

Another well on the Hogg farm, close to this, is also nearly down, with equally great prospects.

A new 150 barrel well of fine Lubricating Oil has been struck on Sugar Creek, (the first well bored,) adjoining the Saunders farm, the property of this company, on which a well is nearly completed, with splendid show of Oil.

One acre (of the seven acres Homestead Reserve) on the Saunders farm, which farm belongs to this company, was sold a few days ago for $10,000 cash.

This company has five different properties on Sugar Creek, and they alone are worth to-day over one million dollars, and the entire properties of the company are worth to-day over five million of dollars. ($5,000,000.)

This company has twenty-six different properties, embracing fee simple, leases and interests, and amounting to about 635 acres, more or less, of land, carefully selected from the very heart of the oil region of Pennsylvania, and located as follows:

No. 1, on SAUNDERS' FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 2, on McFATE FARM, on CHERRY RUN.
No. 3, on BLOOD FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 4, on WIDOW McCLINTOCK FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 5, on STEEL FARM, on OIL CREEK
No. 6, on STEEL FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 7, on STEEL FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 8, on TARR FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 9, on ALLEGHANY RIVER, opposite HORSE CREEK.
No. 10, ADJOINING DEMSEY FARM, on CHERRY TREE RUN.
No. 11, on DEMPSEY FARM, on CHERRY TREE RUN.
No. 12, on REYNOLDS FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 13, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 14, on WHELAND FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 15, on HOGG FARM, on CHERRY RUN.
No. 16, on RHODES FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 17, on ADJOINING KENT FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 18, on ELK CREEK.
No. 19, on WILCOX FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 20, on HOWARD FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 21, on PETTIS FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 22, on HOWARD FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 23, on STROUTH FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 24, on ALLEN FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 25, on BRINTH FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 26, on JACOB PIZEN FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.

Besides the wells on these properties now producing, ten new ones are being bored with vigor, and now down 400 to 500 feet, with splendid prospects, and a certainty of immense yields of oil.

The trustees feel confident they will be able to declare and continue large dividends shortly after the books close.

Prospectus, maps, and every information can be obtained, where the Subscription Books are now open, at

WISHART & CO.'S
PETROLEUM EXCHANGE,
OFFICE NO. 60 EMPIRE BUILDINGS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

And at the office of
H. F. DEVOE & SON, BANKERS,
No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York.
Also at the office of the
STANDARD PETROLEUM REFINERY,
No. 24 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Penn.

WEST VIRGINIA OIL AND COAL COMPANY.

The remaining 5,000 shares of the Treasury stock for a working capital of the West Virginia Oil and Coal Company, for sale by EDWARD HAIGHT, at the Bank of the Commonwealth, at $5 per share—per value being $10.

PETROLEUM.

PACIFIC COAST PETROLEUM COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL STOCK, $5,000,000.
SHARES $100 EACH.
WORKING CAPITAL $800,000 IN STOCK, AND $100,000 IN CASH.

TRUSTEES:

Hon. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, of New-York.
Hon. JAMES WADSWORTH, of James Wadsworth & Co., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.
GEORGE W. TUTTLE, of Stout & Tuttle, Leather Dealers, No. 2 Ferry-st., New-York.
RICHARD J. SHERMAN, of Richard Sherman & Co., No. 30 Pine-st., New-York.
LEWIS BENTON, Counselor-at-Law, of New-York.
WM. F. HALL, of Northrup, Hall & Co., No. 112 Broadway, New-York.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, Vice-President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co., Philadelphia, Penn.
R. S. S. ANDROS, of Andros & Cole, Boston, Mass.
Hon. LEVI PARSONS, of San Francisco, California.

BANKERS:

RICHARD SHERMAN & CO., No. 30 Pine-st., N. Y.

The property of this company consists of a perpetual lease of 75.0 acres of oil territory in San Luis Obispo County, California, with a frontage of ten miles on the Pacific Coast, and from the reports of Prof. Silliman, Col. Williamson, and others, it contains the richest oil springs, wells, and territory yet discovered.

A Prospectus, Reports, and a limited amount of Stock at $20 per share, can be had by applying personally or by letter to

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No 61 Cedar-st.
NORTHRUP, HALL & CO., No. 112 Broadway.
RICHARD SHERMAN & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.
LEWIS BENTON, No 71 Broadway, Room No. 20

150 ACRES OIL LAND ON PITHOLE Creek and branches, Venango Co., Penn., for sale. One of the best tracts for oil on the creek. Inquire of A. C. FERRIS, No. 132 Maiden-lane.

CHOICE OIL LANDS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The subscribers offer for sale, 6,000 acres of excellent oil land, situated on the Little Kanawha River and its tributaries, in Calhoun and Wirt Counties, West Virginia, in quantities, from one to one thousand or more acres, to suit purchasers. This is very desirable oil territory, pretty thoroughly tested by adjacent borings, and rich in oil and minerals, as well as in good timber and soil. It would form an excellent basis for several large or many small oil companies. For further information, or for the purchase of all or any part of this land, address WILSON KING, Erie, Penn., or Rev. D. H. A. McLEAN, Beaver, Beaver Co., Penn.

COAL LANDS IN THE OIL REGION.—I have for sale several hundred acres of heavily-timbered land in Preston County, West Virginia, less than one mile from the B. & O. R. R. Two veins of coal, one of five the other of seven feet, easily mined, and a fair prospect for oil. This land can be bought cheap, and title good. Address E. S. ZEVELY, Cumberland, Maryland.

PETROLEUM.

THE
IRVING PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $500,000.
DIVIDED INTO 100,000 SHARES.
PAR VALUE, $5 EACH.

Temporary Office of the Company at Randolph M. Cooley's, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT, CARL L. RECKNAGEL. | TREASURER, RANDOLPH M. COOLEY.

TRUSTEES.

CARL L. RECKNAGEL, of Recknagel & Co., No. 46 Cedar-st.
B. W. BULL, of B. W. Bull & Co., No. 44 Cedar-st.
RANDOLPH M. COOLEY, No. 88 Wall-st.
JAMES H. WHEATLEY, of Wheatley, Williams & Co., No. 101 Wall-st.
THOMAS ANDREWS, of T. Andrews & Co., No. 136 Cedar-st.
JOHN H. EVANS, of Wing & Evans, No. 74 Beaver-st.
MITCHELL N. PACKARD, of Packard & James, No. 166 Water-st.
JOHN F. RATHBONE, No. 11 Green-st., Albany.
THEODORE F. HUMPHREY, No. 16 State-st., Albany.

Shareholders are exempt from all personal responsibility.

The property has been carefully selected by merchants, and placed before the public not for the purpose of making money out of selling the stock, but for the development of their lands, which are acknowledged to be among the best in the oil region. Their two farms on Pit-hole, in fee simple, are considered very fine boring territory, and on which they are to commence work at once.

Their producing property consists of an interest in the celebrated Coquette Well, the largest flowing well in existence; and will guarantee prompt dividends from date of the organization.

The trustees have reserved for working capital, $50,000.

THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION WILL CLOSE ON THE 22D OF MARCH.

THE POTTER COUNTY FOREST IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY A SPECIAL ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL, $200,000.
2,000 SHARES AT $100 EACH.

The Company owns in fee simple 25,000 acres of valuable timber-land in Potter County, Penn., situated on Cross Fork and Kettle Creek, both good rafting-streams. A steam saw-mill is nearly completed, and a large annual revenue will be derived from the sale of lumber for a long period of years.

The land is well adapted for agricultural purposes, and only 21 miles from the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Beside there are on the lands several veins of bituminous coal, and last, though not least, a geological examination made by Messrs. Adelberg and Raymond, has proved that the OILBEARING ROCK UNDERLIES THE LAND.

The Company having heretofore disposed of 1,200 shares, now offer for sale 300 more shares, to be used as working capital, which may be had at the office of MESSRS. HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, No. 29 Broad-st., N. Y.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY

FIFTH DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this company have this day declared a regular monthly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of Government tax, from the receipts of the last month, payable on the 15th day of March, at the office of the company, No. 74 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inclusive.

ARTHUR T. HURD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1865.

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE TRACTS IN FEE,
SITUATED IN GREEN COUNTY, PENN.,
Yielding the celebrated Amber Oil, which burns without refining;

In Athens, Munroe and Washington Counties, Ohio, some of them yielding Lubricating Oil:

And in Ritchie and Marshall Counties, West Virginia. For sale, at moderate prices, by

R. N. HAVENS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

OIL LANDS—ON EAST SANDY HALLS RUN and PITHOLE CREEK, unusually desirable, for sale. Also, 30 to 50 bbl. well wanted. J. T. HAYDEN, at Wed. W. Clarke & Co.'s, No. 10 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

CEBHARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Surplus, $240,000.

OFFICE NO. 1 PINE-STREET.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RECENT ACTION of the Board of Fire Insurance Companies of the City of New-York, *this Company is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance at such rebate from the present schedule of rates as shall accord with security to insurer and insured.*

W. D. WADDINGTON, President.
JOHN. R. SMITH, Secretary.

WARD & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 54 WALL-ST.,

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

7-30 U. S. LOAN.

NOTES ON HAND, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

DEALERS IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold purchased and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange, on Commission.
Collections made on all accessible points of the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE

CONSUMERS' BENEFIT

COAL COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Trustees of the company, held on the 9th March instant, the following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The organization known as the Consumers' Benefit Coal Company, by representations made to them, believed that they could bring 60,000 or more tons of coal to market, being one ton to each share, and make a dividend on all coal brought to market over the 60,000 tons, and being desirous of carrying out all they promise, have given the whole matter a further and careful examination, find from investigation that sufficient transportation cannot be obtained for the year 1865 to attain the objects of the company; therefore,

Resolved, That the subscribers to stock be repaid the amount deposited with the Association; and, further, be it

Resolved, That the committee having charge of the funds are hereby directed to carry out the above resolution, and notify the public in such manner as they may deem expedient.

Notice will be hereafter given to the stockholders of the time and place of refunding the subscriptions, by circular to each subscriber.

CHARLES JENKINS,
C. H. DELAMATER,
JAS. H. WHEATLY, } Committee.

Heath & Hughes,

BANKERS, BROKERS,
AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 16 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

GOLD, RAILROAD, PETROLEUM and MINING STOCKS, bought and sold on commission at the respective Boards. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly executed. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

A. HAWLEY HEATH, T. W. B. HUGHES,
formerly Hatch & Hughes.

REFERENCES.—D. L. Ross, Esq., President Tenth National Bank, N. Y.; Nathaniel Hayden, Esq., President Chatham Bank; Judge Kelley, President Fifth National Bank; F. D. Tappen, Cashier National Bank; Delos De Wolf, Cashier City Bank, Oswego, N. Y.; Hon. Wm. A. Darling; D. S. Schanck, Esq., Messrs. Trevor & Colgate, Drake Bros., Sexton & Raymond, Bound, Bailey & Co., McKim Bros. & Co., Graham, Nichols & Co., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors and three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, between the hours of 12 and 1 P.M. on TUESDAY NEXT, March 14, 1865.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL

7-30 POPULAR LOAN.
U. S. GOVERNMENT

LOAN AGENTS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO

NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,

Take great pleasure in announcing to their numerous customers and the public, that they have been appointed

GOVERMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE

National 7-30 Loan

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED IN SUMS OF $50, $100, $500, $1,000 AND $5,000, EACH DATED AUG. 15, 1864, AND ARE CONVERTIBLE, AT THE OPTION OF THE HOLDER, IN THREE (3) YEARS FROM THAT DATE INTO THE POPULAR 6-20 GOLD-BEARING INTEREST BONDS.

WE ARE FULLY PREPARED TO SUPPLY THEM FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY TO PRIVATE PARTIES AND OTHERS IN SUCH AMOUNTS AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED TO ALL BANKS, BANKERS AND BROKERS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,
AND
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 52 William-st., New-York.

MAY AND JULY

COUPONS

Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,
BY
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury notes ready for immediate delivery, in sums to suit, AND ONE QUARTER OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED TO ALL PARTIES PURCHASING FOR ACCOUNT OF OTHERS.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO.
IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, HELD AT THIS office, 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the term of three years:

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,
WILSON G. HUNT,
JAMES MARSH,
DAN H. ARNOLD,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
WILLIAM B. BOLLES,
JOHN C. BALDWIN,
AUGUSTUS H. WARD,
JAMES GALLATIN,
FREDERICK SHELDON

And, at the same time and place, STACY B. COLLINS, GEORGE HODGSDON, and ISAAC A. QUACKENBOSS were elected Inspectors of the next Annual Election. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, JOSEPH B. COLLINS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

TEN YEARS' LOAN.

$500,000.

KINGS COUNTY (BROOKLYN) SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

KINGS COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 13 COURT-STREET, BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1865.

The County Treasurer hereby invites subscriptions in sums of one thousand dollars and upward, to a loan of $500,000, authorized by Chapter 8, of the Laws of 1864, and by resolution of the Board of Supervisors adopted Dec. 20, 1864, for the purpose of filling the quota of the County under the President's last call for more troops.

Subscribers will receive "Certificates of Indebtedness," bearing interest from the date of subscription, until the bonds are ready for delivery.

The Bonds will bear interes. at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT PER ANNUM, payable semi-annually, to wit: On the 1st days of May and November; the principal will be due and payable on the 1st day of May, 1875.

The subscription book is now open at the Treasurer's office.

THOMAS A. GARDINER,
County Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.

TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO,
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.

For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Penn., Feb. 14, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of this company for election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the said company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (15th) of MARCH, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the company, at their office, in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the office be the transfer Agency, in the City of New-York, will of closed on the 1st day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 17th day of March thereafter.

W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, March 9, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, seventeen bonds, numbered as follows: 6, 557, 220, 539, 413, 15, 227, 168, 401, 379, 545, 445, 181, 284, 231, 412, 499, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place,
Trustees.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the capital stock of this bank having assented to its conversion to a National Banking Association, in accordance with Section 3 of the Enabling Act recently passed by the Legislature of this State, notice is hereby given that measures will be immediately taken to carry same into effect. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE TORCH LAKE MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the first meeting of the Torch Lake Mining Company will be held at the office of David S. Ogden, No. 9 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of transacting such business as shall properly come before the meeting.

DAVID S. OGDEN.
WM. B. GREENE.

two of the persons named in the articles of association.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1865.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 6, 1865.

NOTICE—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the banking-house until the 13th inst. inclusive, for five hundred shares of the unsubscribed Increased Capital Stock of this Bank, the same to participate in full in the next semi-annual dividend. Payments to be made for said subscription on 15th inst. The Directors reserve the right to accept or reject any and all bids.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MONTROSE GOLD COMPANY, OF COLORADO, NEW-YORK, March 10, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1865, at 11 A. M., at the office of B. Woodruff, Room No. 102 Trinity Buildings. By order of the President.

M. C. TYLER.
C. H. W. SIBLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR A BOARD OF Directors (for the ensuing year) of the FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, corner 42d-st. and 12th-av., on the 14th inst. Poll open between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order

JOHN KERR, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1865.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st. Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO. Six Per Cent. Bonds of 1875 for sale by WARD & CO., No. 54 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES ONE AND TWO YEARS' 5 per cent. Notes, and old United States Treasury Notes, past due, purchased at best rates, by

F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,
AND
U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS,

No. 38 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of
THE 7-30 NOTES
constantly on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
All Classes of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
bought and sold at market rates.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 6-20 Loan Gold-bearing Interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Railway stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission.

WM. S. CHARNLEY. W. T. HATCH.

CHARNLEY & HATCH,

NO. 34 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.
AGENTS FOR
7 3-10 NATIONAL LOAN

Notes ready for immediate delivery in any amount. The largest discount allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY

FOR THE SALE OF THE
7-30 NATIONAL LOAN.
ALL DENOMINATIONS ON HAND AND READY FOR DELIVERY AT ONCE.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.

BANKERS,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
United States Securities of all kinds bought and sold.

WILMERDING, CORNWELL & HECKSCHER,

NO. 5 NEW-STREET, NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
NATIONAL 7.30 LOAN.

Dealers also in all classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Railway Bonds and Stocks, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 17 WALL-STREET.

WALDEN & McILVAINE,
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Corner Broadway and Pearl-street.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. WHICH LIBERTY TO INCREASE TO $10,000,000.

By a vote of the directors of this bank, it is decided to increase the capital, on the 1st May next, to $4,000,000, giving the present stockholders the option of the same number of shares they now hold additional.

The books will be open for subscription on the 27th inst., and remain open till the 15th April, after which time the shares remaining will be awarded to new applicants for the stock. Ten per cent. will be required on subscription, and the balance on the 1st May. Six per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums paid before May 1.

We expect to remove next month to new and spacious premises, on the opposite corner of Broadway and Pearl-st. from where we now are.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, President.
WM. H. FOSTER, Cashier,
WMH. SANFORD, Assistant Cashier.

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1865.
[Transcript from Ledger.]

Loans and Discounts	$10,615,900 17
Due from Banks	710,918 80
U. S. Securities	1,800,890 51
Cash on hand	5,439,815 61
U. S. Taxes paid	24,410 77
Expenses	28,614 22
Total	$18,620,550 18
Capital Stock	$2,000,000 00
Circulation	795,000 00
Deposits	14,747,341 46
Due to Treasurer of U. S.	790,155 85
Dividends unpaid	380 00
Profits*	287,672 87
Total	$18,620,550 18

*To the item of profits may be added the sum of $35,000 for interest accrued on 5 per cent. legal notes, demand loans, &c.

STEPTOE SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF NEVADA.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$2,000,000
20,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH.

OFFICERS,
President—F. PRENTICE.
Vice-President—WED. W. CLARKE.
Treasurer—GEO. H. BISSELL.
Secretary—J. P. HOGARTH.

The property of this company consists of 11,600 feet on nine of the richest silver-bearing lodes in the State of Nevada, with a width of silver ore which varies from two to 6 feet.

Also seventy-seven and one-half acres of land and water rights in Kean or Gold Canon.

Also six hundred and forty acres of timbered land lying on the north side of White's Canon, distant about seven miles north from Steptoe.

The company will dispose of sufficient stock only, at $25 per share, to raise $100,000 cash for a working capital.

The subscription books for the sale of stock are now open at the office of

JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st.
WED. W. CLARKE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

Reports of the property of the company may be had at either of the above offices.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Wall-street,
Agents for the sale of the
U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

All denominations on hand for immediate delivery. Subscriptions received, and the usual discount allowed to banks and bankers.

J. F. D. LANIER, President. C. V. CULYER, Vice-President. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF TH

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, March 18
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, March 25
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, April 1.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, April 15
MORNING STAR	Nelson	Saturday, April 22.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, April 29.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,430	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,430	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace,
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse,
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Levels.
LOUISIANA	3,199	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, April 8.
VIRGINIA.....SATURDAY, April 22.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $125 in currency. Steerage, $45 in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 8.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 15.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, March 22.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, March 29.
AUSTRALASIA leaves New-York Wednesday, April 5.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, April 12.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,200 4 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Afloat)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:
FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....March 29.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....April 26.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....May 24.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.
THROUGH BILLS LADING TO ST. LOUIS AND ALL POINTS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, VIA NEW ORLEANS.
THE ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS,
JOHN J. ROE, President,
is now ready to contract, and give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for shipment as above.
This Company now owns some twenty first-class steamers running between New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Louisville, and are now arranging connections between New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans.
One of their steamers will leave New-Orleans daily, and by judicious arrangements they are enabled to offer inducements to shippers in lower rates and quick dispatch. Average time of transit, eighteen days.
J. EAGER, Agent,
No. 41 Broad-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY.....March 18
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....March 25
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....April 1
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....85 | Steerage to London.....35
First Cabin to Paris.....95 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First Cabin to Hamburg.....90 | Steerage to Hamburg.....37
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $20. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE,
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN STEERAGE RATES.
The following first-class side-wheel steamships will be dispatched at noon, precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River:
March 13.....COSTA RICA.....TINKELPAUGH.
(Connecting at Panama with ST. LOUIS.)
March 23.....OCEAN QUEEN.....WEIR.
(Connecting at Panama with GOLDEN CITY.)
April 3.....ARIEL.....JONES.
(Connecting at Panama with CONSTITUTION.)
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first class United States mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
ED. E. VAILL, Commander,
Will leave pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, March 18, at 3 P. M.
For passage, with unsurpassed accommodations or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, March 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—All passengers must procure passports before securing passage.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU GIVES health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity or epileptic fits ensue.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, March 25, and SATURDAY, April 22.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....$50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
REDUCED RATES.
TAPSCOTT'S celebrated line of Liverpool packets, sailing every week from New-York and Liverpool. Drafts for any amount, at lowest rates.
For further particulars, apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

REMITTANCE TO THE OLD COUNTRY.
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., continue to issue drafts for any amount, available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, at lowest rates.

THE BUSINESS OF WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., of Coleman's California line, will be conducted in future by WM. T. COLEMAN in San Francisco, and in New-York at No. 71 Wall-st., by his agents, GEO. PLATT and JAMES H. WILSON.
WM. T. COLEMAN, by GEO. PLATT, his Attorney in fact.
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1865.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA via Nicaragua.—Short route, low prices.—The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, on the 20th of every month, from Pier No. 29 North River, at noon, the fine steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Master, at greatly reduced rates of passage. For particulars apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., N. Y.
NO. 137 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.
Classes for gentlemen on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, in Brooklyn—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y., at 6 o'clock. Call for a circular.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEITSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays, at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10.30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., 3:40, 6, and 10:30 P. M. Sleeping cars attached to the 6 and 10:30 P. M. trains from 30th-st. Small cars will be run between Chambers and 30th-st. stations. Sunday train 6 P. M.
J. M. TOUCEY, Ass't Sup't.

CHANGE OF TIME
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
From foot Murray-st., daily at 3½ P. M., connecting with trains for Highlands, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Manchester, &c.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
Fare $2. Excursion tickets $3—good for three days.
Steamer JESSE HOYT leaves Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, daily, (excepting Sundays,) at 9 A. M., connecting at Fort Monmouth with express trains for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, Barnegat, Tom's River, &c.
Returning leave Vine-st. Ferry, Philadelphia, at 11.15 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD,
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.
Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:06 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1 1864.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains north and east from New-Haven 11 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
H. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S THIS WEEK,
SPRING NOVELTIES.

MOST MAGNIFICENT GRENADINE SWISSES; the ROBE and SHAWL to MATCH—one dress only of each design to be had in America.

FRENCH PERCALES, most beautiful designs, just received from Paris.

GOATS' HAIR, DOUBLE WIDTH, bought at auctions, 75 cents per yard, worth $2.

PLAIN GRENADINE MOZAMBIQUE, NEW SHADES, DOUBLE WIDTH, 48 cents, worth $1.

SUMMER SILK POPLINS, $1 75—pretty styles for young ladies.

STRIPED POPLINS, DOUBLE WIDTH, all silk and wool, $1 12½, worth $2 50.

PLAIN FRENCH SUMMER POPLINS, ONE YARD WIDE, at 90 cents, worth $1 50.

BLACK ALPACA LUSTRE, at 88 cents, worth $1 25.

BLACK SILK for MANTILLAS, extra rich quality.

LINSEY WOOLSEY, material for entire suit, 1½ yards wide, $2.

DOMESTIC and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, just reduced.

KID GLOVES JUST RECEIVED, NEW SYSTEM, very advantageous to the shape of the hands.

DOGSKIN GLOVES, reduced from $2 75 to $1 80.

A NEW DEPARTMENT JUST OPENED.
UPHOLSTERY GOODS AND LACE CURTAINS,
RICH DESIGNS AND QUITE NEW.
No profit to be made in this department for six months.

LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverley-place.

P. S.—
WHITE GOODS,
CALICOES,
DRESS GOODS.
Salesmen wanted immediately.

GREAT SALE OF CLOAKS AND SILKS.
150 Children's Cloaks from $2 50 to $10.
300 Ladies Sacks and Circulars from $12 to $50.
100 English Walking Jackets $10 to $20.
300 Heavy Corded Silk Cloaks, latest styles from $25 to $75.
100 Silk Sacks and Circulars from $15 to $25.

DRESS SILKS.
Lustrim Black Silk $1 25.
Oil Boiled Black Silks $1 75.
34 Inch Black Silks only $3.
Heavy Black Silks without Lustre from $2 75 to $5.
Colored Silks, new shades, from $1 75 to $6.
All Ladies in favor of saving money and buying at one price are respectfully invited to call.
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., corner of Forsyth.
No. 214 Bowery between Spring and Prince.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, 675 BROADWAY.
All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Sacks, Blankets, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Babies' Caps, Spencers, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Yokes, Nightgown Yokes. Ladies' Ready-made Under-garments; different varieties of Handkerchiefs.
Initials and Coats of Arms Embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braidings, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries and Braiding executed perfectly.

WOOL TWINE.—40,000 LBS. SINGLE AND two-ply American hemp Twine in skeins, for tying wool. Also, a large stock of Jute
WOOL TWINE IN BALL.
CARPET WARP, colored and uncolored,
first, second and third qualities.
H. A. HARVEY, No. 84 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,
SPRING TRADE, 1865.
NOW OPENING,
FULL STOCK HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS, LINEN SHEETINGS, COTTON SHEETINGS,
NAPKINS, DOYLIES, QUILTS,
WHITE GOODS, FLANNELS, &c.
50 CASES BEST QUALITY 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO WAMSUTTA, SELLING AT 38 A YARD.
ALSO,
25 CASES 4-4 BLEACHED MUSLINS, 30c. A YARD, FORMER PRICE 45c.
OPENING,
1,500 DOZENS BEST QUALITY LADIES',
GENTS' AND CHILDS'
ENGLISH AND GERMAN COTTON HOSE FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
300 DOZENS GENTS' BROWN SUPER STOUT HALF-HOSE, 4s. A PAIR.
300 DOZENS LADIES' FULL REGULAR IRON-FRAME HOSE, 4s. 6d., FAR BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
OPENING,
FULL STOCK REAL LACES.
SPLENDID LINE NEEDLE-WORK TRIMMINGS,
THREAD VAILS, BARBES, &C.
MASK VAILS IN EVERY STYLE AND SHAPE.
FLUTED COLLARS, LACE SLEEVES,
INFANTS' WAISTS AND DRESSES,
MALINE AND ILLUSION LACES.
FULL STOCK IMITATION LACES.
FRENCH AND SCOTCH NEEDLEWORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
OPENING,
FULL STOCK FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC CORSETS.
HOOP-SKIRTS, MAGIC RUFFLINGS, FRILLINGS, TATTINGS,
CROCHET EDGINGS AND TRIMMINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ONE THOUSAND DOZEN LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, LACE HANDKERCHIEFS,
CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
HEM-STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.,
much below usual prices.
OPENING,
ALL THE NEW SPRING STYLES,
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,
HATS AND HAT-FRAMES,
PARASOLS AND SUN-UMBRELLAS,
FANCY FANS—DRESSING CASES,
FANCY COMBS—LOMBARD PINS,
HAIR-NETS, COMBS AND BRUSHES,
AND OTHER SEASONABLE GOODS OF THE BEST QUALITY.
OPENING,
1,000 packages of all the NEW SHADES best quality HAT-RIBBONS in all widths—VELVET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS, BONNET-SILKS,
CLOAK and MANTILLA TRIMMINGS, BELT RIBBONS, ETC.
OPENING
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS FOR A FIRST-CLASS YANKEE NOTION AND TRIMMING STOCK.
OPENING,
1,000 dozen best quality
SPRING COLORS, PARIS KID GLOVES,
always 50c a pair under regular prices.
N. B.—600 PAIRS BEST QUALITY LIGHT KID GLOVES, a little soiled in stock, have been marked down to $1 a pair.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

NEW SKIRT.

1865
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE IN HOOP-SKIRTS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY, (late J. I. & J. O. West), SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS. No. 97 CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 Reade-st., New-York.
THIS INVENTION consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC Steel SPRINGS, ingeniously BRAIDED, TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together, EDGE to EDGE, making the TOUGHEST, most FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC and DURABLE SPRING ever used. They seldom BEND OR BREAK, like the single springs, and consequently preserve their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE TWICE as LONG as any other SKIRT.
THE WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great COMFORT and PLEASURE to any LADY WEARING the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be experienced particularly in all CROWDED ASSEMBLIES, OPERA, CARRIAGE, RAILROAD-CARS, CHURCH-PEWS, ARM-CHAIRS, for PROMENADE and HOUSE-DRESS, as the SKIRT can be FOLDED when in use, to OCCUPY a small place as easily and conveniently as a SILK or MUSLIN DRESS.
A LADY having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT for a SINGLE DAY, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. FOR CHILDREN, MISSES and YOUNG LADIES are superior to all others.
THEY are the best QUALITY in every part, and UNQUESTIONABLY the LIGHTEST, most DESIRABLE, COMFORTABLE and ECONOMICAL SKIRT ever made. FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS STORES in THIS CITY and throughout the UNITED STATES, HAVANA DE CUBA, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA and the WEST INDIES.
INQUIRE FOR THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT

SPRING GOODS AT RETAIL.
On MONDAY, March 13,
LORD & TAYLOR
will open their Spring importations of silks, grenadines, barèges, organdies, lawns, percales, Paris prints, shawls, laces, embroideries, &c., &c., &c.,
AT RETAIL.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
IN COTTON GOODS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
NEW SPRING PRINTS at 20c. a yard.
YARD-WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS at 25c. a yard.
FINE BROWN SHEETING at 30c.
BEST QUALITY GINGHAMS at 30c. a yard.
NEW SPRING DE LAINES, choice styles, 35c. a yd.
FIRST QUALITY PAPER MUSLINS at 25c.
BROWN LINEN DAMASK at $1, worth $1 75.
Also,
Three cases of splendid styles of BALMORAL SKIRTS from auction, at $3 and $3 75, worth $5 50.
W. T. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
NEW SPRING GOODS.
IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
PLAID SILKS AT $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
STRIPED SILKS AT $1, $1 25, and $1 50.
PLAIN SILKS, NEW COLORS, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, to $4.
BLACK SILKS, all the best brands of Gros de Rhines Gros Grains and Taffetas, for Dresses and Mantillas.
GOOD BLACK SILK, at $1 25 and $1 50.
BRILLIANT LUSTRE BLACK TAFFETAS, at $2 and $2 25.
REAL LYONS TAFFETAS, at $2 75 to $3 50.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

ALPACAS! ALPACAS! ALPACAS!
JUST OPENED,
AN IMMENSE STOCK, IN
all colors and qualities, of
BLACKS, BROWNS, GARNETS, GREENS, SLATES, DRABS, PURPLES, MAUVES, TANS, BLUES, AND MELANGE,
at all prices, from 50c. to $1 25 a yard.
Ladies will find at our store the best stock of the above fashionable Dress-Goods to be had in the city.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Want a person competent to take charge of their shawl department; one acquainted with the European markets will have a preference. Reply by letter, with name and references. Broadway and Chambers-st.

POLITICAL.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.
THE COURT OF APPEALS AMENDMENT.
At a meeting of this Committee held at Union Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 22d-st., March 2, 1865, the following resolutions, reported from the Select Committee on Resolutions, by Hon. E. Delafield Smith, were unanimously adopted.
Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the Unionists of New-York the united support of the proposed amendment of our State Constitution, creating a commission of additional Judges to relieve the accumulated business on the calendar of the Court of Appeals; believing as we do, that the present condition of that calendar is virtually a denial of justice, and that the power to constitute a supplementary court may be well confided in our discriminating and upright Governor.
Resolved, That the members of this committee will attend the polls on the 14th of March inst., and will contribute in every honorable way to the success of this important public measure.
JAMES KELLY, Chairman.
HENRY R. HURLAY, } Secretaries.
CHARLES H. HALL, }

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BALLS.

PURIM BALL.—NOTICE TO COACH-OWNERS.—Coaches will come in on 14th-st. from 4th-av., leave their company, go out through 15th-st., and take up in the same order, fare $3. Below 50th-st., coaches will be taken as they come in line. No coaches will be called. By order of the Mayor. THOMAS W. THORNE, Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct Police, City Hall.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERSHIP—OR OTHER SITUATION AT first—with a stock broker wanted, by an active business man who has $10,000 to $20,000 cash and the best city references. Address DEXTER, Box 127 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THE LAST NIGHTS
OF
HAMLET.
MONDAY, MARCH 13,
being the
NINETY-SECOND!!
CONSECUTIVE PERFORMANCE,
and
LAST!
BUT
EIGHT!
will be presented
BOOTH'S HAMLET
ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT.—*New-York Herald*
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7¾.
SATURDAY MORNING, March 18,
THE LAST GRAND MATINEE,
of
BOOTH'S HAMLET.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 18,
THE COLLEEN BAWN,
WITH Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU
in his great role of
MYLES NA COPALEEN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. WHEATLEY
ALTERATION OF TIME.
Doors open 7½. Curtain rises 7¾.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the distinguished artist,
DANIEL E. BANDMAN,
who will appear THIS EVENING as SHYLOCK, in Shakespeare's play, in four acts, entitled
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
MR. CHAS. POPE.....as.....BASSANIO
The entire company will appear.
THURSDAY, Mr. BANDMAN as NARCISSE.
Mr. Wheatley is happy to announce that he has been able to effect an engagement of
TWELVE NIGHTS
with the gifted and favorite artiste,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
commencing
MONDAY EVENING, March 20, 1865,
when she will appear in her celebrated character of LADY ISABEL AND MADAM VINE,
in the ever-popular play by C. W. Taylcure, Esq., entitled
EAST LYNNE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
AND GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
NOS. 539 AND 541 BROADWAY,
OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
MOST POSITIVELY
THE VERY LAST WEEK
THE VERY LAST WEEK
THE VERY LAST WEEK
THE VERY LAST WEEK
OF THIS COLOSSAL COLLECTION
OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
beyond all comparison the most extensive, varied and complete zoological exhibition ever opened in America, which will certainly close
SATURDAY, MARCH 18,
preparatory to its annual Summer tour, and which WILL NOT RETURN FOR YEARS!
THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY,
are given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., introducing the ELEPHANTS HANNIBAL AND TIPPOO SAIB, TRAINED PONIES, MONKEYS AND MULES, THE INTELLECTUAL APE VICTOR, AND PROF. LANGWORTHY IN THE DEN OF UNTAMED LIONS.
ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT
OF
MRS. VERNON,
FRIDAY, 17th MARCH.
First time in three years, Douglas Jerrold's excellent comedy
TIME WORKS WONDERS.
Box Book now open.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 62 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restored manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you conscious of a soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

UPWARD OF THIRTY THOUSAND certificates and recommendatory letters have been received, attesting the merits of HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent statesmen, clergymen, Governors, State Judges, &c.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $3 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, informs ladies that "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is for every lady, but more particularly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., and No. 1 Vesey-st.

**

THE PULPIT ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Facts and Suggestions Concerning the Sanitary Condition of the City.

Discourses by Rev. Drs. Vermilye, McClintock, E. D. Smith and Jos. P. Thompson.

In accordance with previous announcement, the deplorable sanitary condition of the city, and the absolute necessity of measures looking to a salutary change, were made the subject of the sermons delivered in many of the churches on yesterday. Facts were adduced clearly showing that New-York is one of the most unhealthy cities on this continent, and, perhaps, in the civilized world—the death-rate, in spite of the almost unparalleled advantages of our location, comparing unfavorably with that of Philadelphia, Boston, Paris, Vienna and London. Next Sunday the theme will be again taken up in other churches, and it is hoped that this united effort on the part of the clergy to bring about a healthful change, will result at least in arousing our citizens to efficient action. The sanitary condition of New-York should not be a reproach and a bye-word, when proper care would soon place its tables of mortality in favorable juxtaposition with those of any city of its size in the world.

We give abstracts of the sermons of Rev. Drs. VERMILYE, JOS. P. THOMPSON, MCCLINTOCK, and E. D. SMITH.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. Vermilyen.

Dr. VERMILYE delivered discourses yesterday morning at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, and in the evening at the Church corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. The learned Doctor having read the following for his text, "A citizen of no mean order," Acts xxi., 39, proceeded to say:

The Apostle used these words to express his privilege and honors, but privileges and obligations are correlative, and the text may therefore set forth the duties of citizenship. After concisely speaking of these, the preacher remarked: These general principles apply with intense force to such a Government as ours, and they apply to all branches of it; to the General, State and Municipal Administrations. But let us particularly note the condition and duties of citizens of New-York. This city has a history of which she may well be proud. Planted by a race who, through the furnace of eighty years of bitter warfare for civil and religious freedom, had exhibited the noblest qualities of intelligence and endurance; a race become proverbial for industry and probity, augmented by accretions from several other kindred people; and here, occupying a geographical position eminently favorable for health and commercial enterprise, she started forth on the path of prosperity and quickly distanced all competitors on this continent. She has become in wealth, influence and name "no mean city," but the metropolis of the entire United States. Yet, with all these advantages, what is her present internal condition? In filth, in unhealthiness, in corruption and misgovernment, through the agency of the most selfish and basest of men, she seems to have fallen and become one of the meanest cities on the earth. And you and I, and every citizen, are called to face this thing and put forth energy to correct the evil, if possible, and displace the vile agents. Pass through your streets. Never, never were they in so loathsome a condition. Visit the market-places, the wharves, the vacant lots, and mark the reeking filth and the recklessness which everywhere appear. So that it may be affirmed there is not probably a city in the civilized world more foul and neglected than this. Yet we are told that some $800,000 have passed into the Superintendent's hands for this item, and $500,000 are asked for the year to come. The debt of the city alone has risen to $42,000,000, and the annual expenditures to about $15,000,000—more than sufficed for the whole General Government a few years ago—and the cormorants are asking for more pay. The items are multiform, and some of them very significant in showing who govern our city and for what uses the money of the citizens is plundered. I find two items, making $40,000, for purely sectarian religious, i. e., of course, Papal uses. But the waste of money is by no means the greatest evil: that can be replaced. But the waste of public health and public morals, who shall replace? Of four large cities, neither of which has so beautiful a site—Boston, Philadelphia, London and New-York—the percentage of mortality in New-York is very much the highest. For this result there is no excuse, no reason but what is found in unfaithful officials or heedless or denied legislation. Look again at the habitations of the poorer and laboring classes. Half a million of the inhabitants of this city live in tenement houses, and from fifteen to twenty-five thousand in underground cellars. Now, they who have visited these places, as I have, need not be told what they are; built for speculation; how contracted and overcrowded generally; how unsafe, how unventilated and filled with poisonous vapor; unfit for human dwellings, and awfully destructive of health and life. Yet the shockingly demoralizing influence of the system is vastly more to be deplored. It is appalling to think that one-half of our population is exposed constantly to this contamination: that multitudes of children grow up poisoned with this moral death. But walk you in more fashionable streets, and mark the gorgeous saloons and places of resort, unnameable; the many open doors, which are "the way to hell, going down to the chambers of death." Think that your families are growing up amidst these body and soul destroying allurements. Now, for this state of things, no doubt, faithless officials are in fault, and should be held to sharp account. But the citizens have also duties which have been neglected and they should come up every man to this work, for the honor and salvation of our beloved metropolis. First, let them require of the Legislature the speedy passage of a proper health law. Then let them do their political duties at the primary meetings and the polls. Let negligent officials and negligent prosecuting officers be brought to account and forced to do their duty or be made to suffer for their negligence. Let the poor be carefully looked after; yet not by almsgiving where they are able to work. Let the children be looked after, brought out to the healthful day, and under the moral and religious influences of mission and industrial schools, and reared to useful, virtuous manhood and womanhood to bless the generation that are to follow after. Let means, be provided, if possible, by individual or combined wealth to prepare commodious dwellings for the laboring and the indigent. No charitable employment of wealth at the present moment in this city would be more truly a Christian and missionary use of it; would tell more happily on the industrial poor and on the generation coming up and on the future of our city than just such expenditure. It is our practical method of preparing the way for the Gospel: it is the Gospel of Jesus Christ in its beneficent action, and moral, christian, patriotic men of wealth among us can do no greater good. Let us feel that there are solemn duties upon us as citizens at this hour; combine with good men to put down the bad; and rescue New-York and make it what it may and should be, the glory, not of this only, but of all lands.

Discourse by Rev. Dr. John McClintock.

Rev. Dr. JOHN MCCLINTOCK preached this morning, at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street. The church was crowded with a large audience, among whom we noticed the Chairman of the Senatorial Investigating Committee, Hon. Judge MUNGER. The sermon, while very eloquent, was eminently practical and full of common sense. Reverend gentleman took for his text: "Therefore glorify God in your body." 1 Cor., vi. 20, and proceeded to speak of the importance of activity in all the affairs of life. Nature, he said, taught us this lesson. The law of activity is the law of force, and force is action. This law is seen everywhere in nature where the action of nature is healthy. The river flows on without stoppage; or, if the water stops, it becomes sickly and makes those sick who partake of it. We hear the voice of activity in the roar of floods and the rush of storms; it is seen in the swell of the heaving sea, or in the gentlest ripple on the surface of the river. The life of the Son of God was activity itself—the exemplar of mankind, ever working, ever doing good. The active man shall get ahead of the slow man. The slow man may be very good, very conscientious, and very pious; the active man may be a very bad man, but he will beat the slow man in the race. The tradesman understands this; and he studies the laws of trade if he wants to succeed; the slow tradesman, because he is religious, does not study the laws of trade. He thinks God will do his work for him, and he fails. The former fulfills so far the conditions of the laws of God. And so it is with government. Those who would be rulers are active. They understand their business. There are powers, and powers are forces; they get the powers and grasp the prizes; and so long as good men are idle bad men will rule. Christianity, some think, is a medicine, but it is a discipline, a duty, a life, and it is a religion of the body as well as of the soul. The pagans understood this religion of the body—the culture of the body in constant baths—in the training of the boxer, the racer, the gymnast, in order to give physical development. It was just as necessary to be physically as morally developed. Greece understood this. Over that land the spirit of beauty, as well as physical culture, held sway. If we wanted to get the highest types, the ideals of beauty, as far as they can be seen in marble, we must go to Greece. The same principle was enunciated by the philosophers of Greece. The stoics, which Zeno was the apostle, hold that a man's powers should be strong, vigorous. But there was a weakness as well as a strength in that philosophy. It might make a good pugilist, a strong man, but never a loving, kind-hearted member of society. Christianity settled all that. In the Old Testament, the care for the body was set forth in innumerable forms and passages. The purification of the body was deemed coeval with the purification of the soul; and it was laid down as the ancient law, that a person afflicted with any physical taint or defect should not come to serve at the altar. This calling required specimens of the highest type of God's creatures, in body, mind and soul. The aptness of those prefatory illustrations were applicable to the object of his sermon. The object of every man's life was real, stern work. There was no mystery, no spiritualism, in the work of Christ. It was as much temporal as spiritual. "Glorify God in your body."

Applying these several promises to the main object of the discourse, the Rev. Doctor spoke of the sanitary condition of the City of New-York, showing that it was not only not inconsistent with the performance of religious duties to attend to the temporal condition of man—the decest requirements of the body, and complying in every sense with the rules prescribed by sanitary laws—but it was an absolute principle of religion. He referred to the fact that the more Christian civilization prevailed the less were the great epidemics, in all ages, such as small-pox, for Christian civilization is the standard of physical excellence. Neither did large cities necessarily imply a larger mortality rate than smaller ones. In London, for instance, the rate of the mortality was much less than in the smaller places in England. Only in two places in England was the mortality rates smaller than in London; in all the rest the mortality rate is larger. Great cities are the centres of great forces of civilization, and, therefore, the mortality must be less than where such influences, conducive of sanitary laws, are to be found. He wished to impress the idea that great cities were the centres of moral and religious influence; and it was a great mistake to think that with the growth of great cities physical salubrity should decline. London was three times as large as New-York, and greatly inferior in natural advantages—yet London was more healthy than New-York. If New-York had the death rate of London, it would have 10,000 less deaths in the year than it has. If New-York had a despot like LOUIS NAPOLEON, of France, who would say there must be a street here and a street there, a drain here and a drain there, and being said, it must be done, it would be a very good thing. The sanitary condition of the city would not be what it is now; but he would rather have the City of New-York as it is, with all its dirt, than see liberty die. Individual liberty is the foundation of the greatness of this country. Let men do as they will, but do not treat them as children. He would not at any sacrifice see the city under the despotic rule of one man. Good things of this kind were, after all, only one aspect of the question. The cultivation and prosperity of this city depended upon the liberty of the individual. The people of this country are rulers, and that rule must not be done away with. But the citizens of New-York have advocated their authority. Every man who has a vote has done so. It now happens that every man who is active, intelligent and bright—for he would admit as much—is the holder of the power over the city. He would not speak unkindly of the City Inspector; but he would say every man has a duty to perform; and through the neglect of that duty the City of New-York is, in a sanitary point of view, with all her valued advantages, placed in a worse condition than any great city on this continent or in Europe. Every man was bound to do what was right, and especially so was he as a Christian and a citizen bound to do so. But what were the facts? Why, 500,000 of the population of the City of New-York were living in tenement houses, while there were 20,000 of them living in cellars. The reverend gentleman next threw out an admirable idea. It was that even five of the congregation present could inaugurate a movement by which a specimen block of houses could be built that would give to humble working and industrial people a house at a reasonable rent. In two years this could be accomplished. He did not want to speak of the City Inspector, whose duty it was to look after the sanitary condition of the citizens; but let each man do his own duty, and then they might expect a reform in their sanitary condition. Jesus of Nazareth spent half his life in doing good to the humanity of the world. People who heard him might ask, "Am I my brother's keeper?" But he was a suicide who first asked the question; and those who to-day ask the question are selfish, if not suicidal. The neglect of civic duties resulted disastrously. The small pox, the typhoid fever, which struck down the brother, the son or the friend, came from the quarter that was neglected by those who thought they were not their brother's keeper.

Discourse of Rev. Dr. E. D. Smith.

Rev. Dr. E. D. SMITH delivered a very eloquent sermon yesterday morning at the Chelsea Presbyterian Church in Twenty-second-street, selecting as his text the 4th verse of the 2d chapter of the Epistle to the Philippians: "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others."

The Reverend gentleman commenced by speaking of the vice of selfishness, which he said was exemplified in nations as well as individuals, and was as common to the prince who sacrificed thousands of lives in satiating an unholy thirst for glory, as to the toil-worn peasant who refused to share his crust with his humble neighbor. Selfishness grew upon nations as well as upon individuals, and could only be eradicated by an earnest endeavor to cultivate the moral sentiment of benevolence. This sentiment might be so cultivated and increased that it would eventually burst through the hard crust of selfishness, as the wells of living water in the desert force their way through the stony, sun-baked soil. One great exemplar of the virtue of benevolence was Jesus Christ, who gave his life for a sinful world, who underwent and overcame, suffered, bled, and died an ignominious death that we poor sinners might be saved. Christ's example had had its effect in the world. He had been followed at an humble distance by the early missionaries, whose labors and sufferings had resulted, within 300 hundred years after Christ's death, in a Christian emperor entering Rome bearing on his ensign the figure of the cross on which Christ suffered. In later times SCHWARTZ, "the Apostle of India," HENRY MARTIN, ELLIOTT and BRAINARD, the missionaries, HOWARD the philanthropist, and many others, actuated by the spirit of benevolence and love, were humble imitators of their great prototype Christ. In our day, we have Sunday-schools, associations for the poor, and city missions, all of which are doing a good work; but amid all these blessings we are permitting thousands to sink to an untimely grave by neglecting the teachings of sanitary science. This is no sensational statement, no loose declaration—said the preacher—thousands are sinking to an untimely grave. In sanitary teachings and in hygienic science we are far behind the old despotisms of Europe. We allow twenty thousand persons in this city to live underground, in damp, unwholesome basements and fever breeding cellars. Not many years ago the death rate in London, England, was 1 in 20, now by improved Sanitary regulations, the rate has been reduced to 1 in 45. Other large cities have also done nearly as well, but New-York is the exception. If we could reduce the death rate here to what it is in Paris we should save in this city 4,000 lives per annum; if to the same as the London rate, 9,000 lives. Are these lives, said the reverend gentlemen, worth saving? Think of it; ponder the question and see what a sin lies at your doors if you make no effort to save them. The preacher proceeded to say that in 1856 the Academy of Medicine in this city made an effort to ameliorate the sanitary condition of the metropolis, but the Legislature refused to act; it was deaf to the voice of reason. It remained for the people now to petition them, to ask, nay demand in terms of generous indignation that something be done to better the physical condition of New-York. Here stand the men of science ready to act; they only ask the power. In London science had triumphed; why not here? We must call on the Legislature to grant the boon we ask. Religion shall plead for it with uplifted hands and weeping eyes, imploring our rulers to reform what is amiss, to grant us the precious boon of health arising from proper Sanitary regulations, and "to look" in the words of the text, "not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others."

Sermon of Rev. Joseph P. Thompson.

Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON preached in the evening at the Broadway Tabernacle, on the sanitary condition of the City of New-York. The church was well filled, and the sermon was highly interesting. His text was *apropos* to the subject of his discourse:

"And behold, there was a man which had his hand withered. And they asked him saying, Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath days? that they might accuse him. And he said unto them, What man shall be among you that shall have one sheep, and if it fall into a pit on the Sabbath day, will he not lay hold on it and lift it out? Then saith he to the man, Stretch forth thine hand. And he stretched it forth, and it was restored like the other."—Matthew xii., 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.

Dr. THOMPSON, upon his text, spoke of the condition of the people of the City of New-York—the poor people who dwell in tenement houses and in cellars. It was a subject deserving the attention of all classes. The crowded condition of the city, which is by no means over-populated, except in certain localities, which was an illustration of his subject, and formed one of his charges. This need not be; an effort should be made to help the struggling tenant, whose hard-earned wages was not enough to support him and meet the requirements of his landlord, who appeared to have entered into a conspiracy against the poor, hard-working and industrious man.

The preacher next entered into the statistics of great cities, as compared with New-York, and stated that New-York possessed natural advantages which no city in the world could compete with. The grog-sellers next come in for the lash; and finally, the general state of the streets of New-York City, in London, the mortality might be high, but it is higher in the City of New-York. Those placed over the sanitary condition of the citizens did not do their work. The Reverend Doctor alluded to the number of persons living in tenement-houses and in cellars, and said such a thing was a disgrace to the City of New-York.

The Reverend Doctor concluded the discourse with prayer.

WAR DEPARTMENT SPECIAL AGENCY.

Trap Sprung and Nearly Six Hundred Deserters, Bounty-Brokers and Other Thieves Caught and Sent to Fort Lafayette.

The brilliant feat of Col. BAKER and his men, and the model recruiting office in Hoboken, of which an account was published in yesterday's TIMES, were talked of everywhere yesterday; and everywhere the trapping of the bounty-jumpers was conceded to be the greatest detective job of the century. Even the bounty-brokers, who were in high glee over their hairbreadth escape, applauded the work for its audacity; and the barkeepers, who have lost more than five hundred of their most constant, if not most profitable customers, spoke admiringly of Col. BAKER as the "smartest man in New-York." Everybody wished to learn something of Col. BAKER's biography; and the conjectures that were to be heard on street-corners, at the threshold of the church, in the hotel reading-rooms, indeed, everywhere, were amusing, to say the least. The roughs thought him the notorious LEW. BAKER; Western men believed him to be a citizen of Chicago; Californians, who certainly could not have read the newspapers, wondered whether he was not the illustrious and lamented Col. BAKER, who fell in the slaughter-pen at Ball's Bluff. But nobody's curiosity was gratified, and the inquiries everywhere closed as they began, "Who is Col. BAKER?"

We are permitted to say only this, that Col. BAKER is the chosen agent of the War Department, and that he was sent hither to break up a gigantic system of frauds. He had been here but a short time before he found himself in the midst of the greatest and most audacious band of robbers, murderers, and felons generally, that ever disgraced a civilized community. He found nearly a thousand bounty-brokers distributed throughout New-York and Brooklyn, their agencies throughout the country; and on extending his investigations he became aware of the presence in this city of more than ten thousand deserters, nearly every one of whom was a tool of the bounty-brokers. These persons were the offscourings of the city's slums, old prison birds, graduates from the city institutions on Blackwell's Island, and Tombs "repeaters."

These fellows he resolved to capture; and to do this he resorted to stratagem. He leased Odd Fellows' Hall building, in Hoboken, and opened a recruiting office in the basement thereof. He employed Col. ILLOAS, of the regular army, as a mustering-officer, and revealed his plan to that gentleman, as he did also to Lieut. RIPS, of the Sixth United States Infantry, to whom he gave command of the recruiting office guard. These officers, on first hearing of the stupendous fraud in which they were required to participate, remonstrated; but upon being assured that no trick was to be played on any honest man, and that the service was imperatively demanded of them by their country, they reluctantly consented to act, though they would much rather have been ordered to storm a fort or meet foes on the open field.

Having opened his recruiting office, Col. BAKER employed men whose good will he had purchased, and sent them abroad among the dens in Houston-street, in the Fourth and Sixth Wards, in Mackerelville, indeed, everywhere, with instructions to advertise among the bounty-jumpers the opening, in Hoboken, of what deserters call a "perfect gut"—of a bounty-broker's recruiting office, where heavy bounties are paid and the guards are understood to be corrupt and ready to accept any trivial bribe. It was the understanding between Col. BAKER and Lieut. RIPS that for two or three days, or as long as might seem necessary, the Hoboken recruiting office was to be, in the terse language of the thieves, "a gut" indeed, and that nearly every recruit who was enlisted on the first, second and third days was to be handsomely paid by the recruiting officer and let off by the guard for a mere song.

Thus the model recruiting office was opened, and its recruits were duly accepted, mustered into the service and paid, and then quietly slipped out at a back door by the guard, to make their way to New-York and spread the news which Col. BAKER wished them to circulate. His agents, meantime, were busy among the bounty-brokers. They wanted, they said, only experienced bounty-jumpers—men who could do the "clean thing"—no bunglars who would fall into the hands of the Government officers. All this appeared reasonable enough. Of course the head of any such recruiting office required men who would not bring him into difficulty—so the bounty-brokers bestirred themselves among experts; and before the close of the first week's operations, the office was besieged and almost overrun by bounty-jumpers from New-York and elsewhere, who, having seen their fellows go out in the morning penniless, and return to their haunts in the city at night with great rolls of Treasury notes, were eager to try their luck. Having sufficiently advertised this model bounty-jumperage, Col. BAKER ordered his subordinates to go to work in earnest; and early on Monday morning last the recruiting-office in Odd Fellows' Hall commenced a legitimate business. The highest bounties were paid, of course, and the recruiting officers' efforts were crowned with abundant success until Thursday, when the bounty-jumpers, observing that familiar faces were nowhere to be seen, began to suspect their fellows of treachery; and one of their number, keener than his accomplices, found his way to the rear of the building, and on his return to his confederates, reported that there were no footprints leading from Odd Fellows' Hall, and that the hundreds of their fellows who had entered that recruiting office during the week were probably caged beyond the possibility of escape. In short, they had been sold! This proved to be the literal truth.

Men whom Col. BAKER had employed to circulate among the outside crowd lost no time in acquainting him with the fact that the trap had been discovered, and it at once became evident that the field must be abandoned with only a half of the fruit gathered. He had hoped to secure at least a thousand, and possibly two thousand deserters; and now the bounty-brokers were the only game that was left him. These were in ignorance up to Friday morning, and as they appeared at the recruiting-office and notified the officer in charge of their readiness to settle, that officer, familiarly clapping his hand on their shoulders, requested them to wait awhile at the ferry. Thither the bounty-brokers went; but they were not aware that when the recruiting officer touched them so jauntily on the shoulder he left a chalk mark, which attracted the attention of certain detective officers at the ferry gates. These officers politely invited the chalk-marked brokers to accompany them to a hotel near the ferry-house; and no sooner had one of the knights of chalk passed the threshold of a room which Col. BAKER had hired than he found himself in irons. Twenty-seven were ironed on Friday, and made ready on Saturday for an involuntary voyage to Fort Lafayette.

We give the names of seventeen of this precious crew, as follows:

P. J. Kienan,	John Goodman,
Wm. McAnnally,	John Kelley,
Michael Dillen,	Andrew Higgins,
James Thompson,	Stephen J. Boyle,
Michael McNamara,	John F. Pike,
Michael Fay,	John Nugent,
Pat Bradley,	Dennis F. Sullivan,
Adam Hiler,	John Canlan,
	Wm. Howard.

The Odd Fellows' Hall recruiting office was in a basement on Washington-street. Here the recruit entered and made the preliminary arrangements with a broker, and then, passing through a narrow entry, he appeared before the surgeon; thence he was led to the mustering officer, in another room, and thence he was taken up a spiral staircase to the great hall. Here, on entering, he saw an ordinary guard of soldiery; but the later recruits, particularly those that enlisted on Wednesday and Thursday, discovered a large hall, the curtains of which were drawn, and every window and door of which was guarded by soldiers who were armed to the teeth. No man was for suspected the existence of a soldier until he entered the hall. Not even the meager guard on the street dreamed that a hundred and fifty veterans were in the great hall on Friday morning—for the soldiers had been taken to Hoboken in the small hours of the night, and passed in by the guard in disguise.

On Saturday the office was closed, and the captures footed up between 500 and 600 bounty-jumpers, and twenty-seven bounty-brokers; the jumpers all bagged, and sworn into the service of the United States, and the brokers ironed, and ready for transportation to the Old Capitol Prison. In pursuance of Col. BAKER's plans, Gen. DIX had cleared Fort Lafayette, and sent his inmates off to Fort Warren and Fort Delaware, and at nightfall the Colonel was notified that he was master of the diamond fort, and that it was ready for the accommodation of his prisoners. Capt. SLAYBACK, of the steamer *Virginia Seymour*, was employed to take the precious gang to the fort on Saturday night. It is said that these new recruits are to be held at Fort Lafayette until the next transport goes out for City Point, and then they are to be forwarded to Gen. GRANT, with the special request that he will put them in the front rank in the next battle.

Among the bounty-brokers who are under arrest are DENNIS SULLIVAN, who was tried, long ago, for the killing of THOMAS BURNS, of the First Ward, and one MCANNALLY, a convict who recently escaped from the Sing Sing Prison, together with other felons; and among the bounty-jumpers is nearly one-half of an up-town fire company. The articles which Col. BAKER seized in the possession of these fellows form quite a museum of trophies, and embrace gold and silver watches, canes and shains, rings, breastpins, jewelry of every variety, brilliant and costly diamonds, dirks, jimmies, skeleton keys, revolvers, and poniards;—briefly, everything that might be expected to be found in the possession of a sporting-man, housebreaker or footpad.

It may be said that the class of persons whom Col. BAKER has thus trapped into enlistment are not precisely the men that are wanted in the army; but if this is true, it is also quite true that they are not needed here, and that Col. BAKER has done the city a signal service in ridding it of their presence. That they may never return will be the ardent hope of many citizens.

Under the late act of Congress these peculiar recruits must be counted in filling our quota, as this city was the place of abode of such of them as had abiding places; and as Col. BAKER has thus supplied about half a regiment, without asking a dollar from the county, he certainly deserves the thanks of the Supervisors' Volunteer Committee.

Fires.

IN THIRTY-NINTH-STREET.

Messrs. JACKSON & STEARNS' planing-mill, No. 122 East Thirty-ninth-street, was destroyed by fire at about 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, and THOMAS MATHER, a runner connected with Hose Company No 37, fell from the roof of one of the adjoining buildings, and was seriously injured. He was taken to his abode, at No. 107 West Twenty-ninth-street. The planing-mill, stock and machinery were valued at $20,000, and insured for that sum. Some damage was done by water to the tenement-houses Nos. 118, 120 and 124 East Thirty-ninth-street. The fire originated in a defective furnace in the cellar of the planing-mill.

IN TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

At about 11:30 o'clock on Saturday night, Messrs. GUILLE & ALLEN's stock of paints and paper-hangings, at No. 9 West Twenty-seventh-street, was destroyed by fire of unknown origin. The stock was valued at $6,000, and insured for $2,000 in the Pacific office; $2,000 in the American Exchange; $2,000 in the National, and $1,000 in the Broadway. The building, which is owned by Mr. RICHARD MORTIMER, was slightly burned.

Arrivals in the City.

Maj.-Gen. Paine, and Maj. Hale, of the U. S. Vols.; Hon. Samuel McLean, Montana; Hon. Wm. B. Allison, Ohio; Hon. J. H. German, Buffalo, and Hon. T. A. Hendrickson, Indiana, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Isaac Buchanan, Canada; Maj.-Gen. Doyle, of the British Army, and Col. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., of the U. S. Army, and son of our present Minister to England, are at the Brevoort House.

Gen. D. E. Buell and staff; Hon. John R. McBride, Oregon; Judge J. W. Guthrie, St. Louis, and Maj. J. E. Baron, Salt Lake River, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Count Wydenbruck, Austrian Minister, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Commodore Bankhead, U. S. Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

NOTES FROM YESTERDAY MORNING'S POLICE RETURNS.—On Saturday night JOHN MCNEAL, of No. 66 Cherry-street, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.....JOHN WOOD, of No. 30 Frankfort-street, was mortally burned, his clothing having taken fire from an overheated stove. He died at the New-York Hospital, and an inquest was held by Coroner GOVER.....PATRICK MCDERMOTT, of Eighteenth-street, fell into a cellar-way at No. 93 Oliver-street, and was mortally injured. He was taken to the Fourth Precinct Police-station, where he died at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning.....ELIZABETH GILBERT, aged 20 months, was burned to death, her clothing having taken fire from a stove during the absence of her parents from their abode in Fifty-second-street, near Seventh-avenue.....JANE FULTON, an aged washerwoman, who lived at No. 174 West Nineteenth-street, was found by Officer DINSMORE in Twenty-first-street, near Fourth-avenue, sick and speechless. She was taken to a neighboring drug-store, where she died.....JOHN BOARDMAN was stabbed in the left side by PATRICK SHEA, in Thirty-second-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. SHEA was apprehended by Officer MCCULLOUGH, and taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, where he was committed by Justice DODGE.

THE POLICE TOURS OF DUTY.—At 6 A. M. today the usual change takes place in the police regulations. The Winter (or short) tours of duty are ended for this season, and the Summer (or long) tours begin. The change is always a very satisfactory one to the force. The reason that the short tour system meets with general disfavor is the short time which it allows for eating and sleeping—both of which policemen claim to be as necessary to their well-being as to that of other mortals. Men in the Winter season go on duty at 5 P. M., and have no time given them for meals until 8 next morning—15 consecutive hours. During the succeeding 10 hours they are allowed time to eat three meals. Then follows another period of 12 hours, part of it on duty in the streets, without the opportunity of taking a mouthful; and during the entire 37 hours, which constitute the "tour," they at no time get more than three consecutive hours of sleep. The plan has borne hardly on the health of the men, and doubtless will be modified by the commissioners before next Winter.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the society was held on Thursday evening, at the Library, FRANK H. NORTON, Esq., presiding. Hon. E. G. SQUIER was elected an honorary member, and GIDEON SHARING, M. D., of Hempstead, a corresponding member. The Secretary read a letter from Gen. GILLMORE, donating to the society's cabinets a copy of his medal of merit, awarded to enlisted men taking part in the assault on Fort Wagner. It is valued at about $10. It has not yet arrived. Among other donations were framed portraits of Lord BYRON and HENRY CLAY, the latter a full-length by SARTAIN, of Philadelphia. The next meeting of the society will be the occasion for election of officers, &c.

THE FIRE IN WEST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—A correspondent informs us that at the fire which occurred on Saturday night in the building occupied by GUILLE, ALLES & Co., No. 9 West Twenty-seventh-street, one of the finest collections of minerals and fossils in the country—the fruit of many years patient and diligent research—owned by WM. GUILLE, which was temporarily stored in this building, and which is intended to be presented by him to a public institution was saved; as were also a valuable collection of scientific books and designs used in connection with the profession of the firm.

STABBING AFFRAY IN A PORTER-HOUSE.—Early last evening a drunken fight occurred in J. & W. RUSSELL's porter-house, Eighty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, between "JACK SHELLY" and WILLIAM MARTIN, and SHELLY received a stab-wound in the abdomen, which may prove mortal. His friends took him home, and Officer MYERS, of the Twenty-third Precinct, apprehended MARTIN.

OPENING OF THE NEW-YORK TOBACCO EXCHANGE.—The opening of the New-York Tobacco Exchange is to occur next Tuesday forenoon, at 11 o'clock, and the first regular auction sale will take place at noon. Tobacco will be in its glory on that day.

THE ART OF MONEY-MAKING.—P. T. BARNUM gives his celebrated lecture on "Money-making" at Bridgeport, Conn., to-morrow evening, (Tuesday, 14th inst.,) for the benefit of the Public Library in that city.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. JOSEPH H. TOONE has been appointed Deputy County Clerk, *vice* DAVID A. FOWLER, deceased.

REDUCTION OF FARE.—The Eighth and Ninth avenue Railroad Companies have reduced their fare to five cents. The effect of competition.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths in this city last week was 133, the mortality by the principal diseases being as follows: Consumption, 11; scarlet fever and convulsions, 10 each; dropsy and bronchitis, 8 each; inflammation of lungs, 9; diphtheria, 7; debility, heart disease and congestion of brain, 6 each; marasmus and small-pox, 5 each; congestive fever, 2; puerperal fever, 1; nervous fever, 1, &c. Under one year of age, 35; natives of the United States, 106; Ireland, 17; Germany, 5; England, 3.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT MILITIA.—The officers of this regiment offered their services to Gov. FENTON for one year some days since, and have been accepted. The regiment is not large in numbers, and it is not probable that twenty of the old members can be induced to go to the war. It will be necessary to recruit the regiment from outside sources in order to fill the ranks, and that will take some time.

THE RAILROAD FARE.—The different city railroad companies commenced charging six cents fare per passenger on Saturday. There was no trouble anywhere in consequence of the increase.

REINSTATED.—The Brooklyn Fire Commissioners have reinstated Hose Company No. 17, which was disbanded some weeks since.

NEW-JERSEY.

SHOP-LIFTING.—A woman named CATHARINE BROWN, was arrested on Saturday night charged with having stolen a pair of shoes from the store of WILLIAM GRAEFE, in Newark-avenue, Jersey City. A lad 10 years of age named THOMAS GAFFEY was also arrested for stealing a quantity of sugar from the store of C. R. TOWNSEND in the same street.

YOUTHFUL HIGHWAYMEN.—Two young lads were arrested on Saturday in Hoboken for robbing another boy on the street of several dollars by using threats of violence. They were committed to the county jail for trial.

THREATENING LIFE.—MICHAEL EMILIO, a young Italian, was arrested in Jersey City on Saturday night, charged with threatening to take the life of his wife. He was held to bail for examination.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—A man named CHARLES WATSON, was arrested by detective MCCAULEY on Saturday night charged with attempting to pick pockets at the Jersey City ferry depot.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3946½, 4887, 4998, 3337, 4885, 4979, 327, 4341, 4981, 4019, 1853, 4223, 4998, 4851, 5009. *Part II.*—Nos. 3128, 1550, 4960, 4444, 3190, 4972, 4978, 5004, 636, 4626, 4936, 1813½, 4876, 4406.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 732, 824, 628, 832, 821, 826, 827, 589, 414, 867, 889, 838, 845, 787, 576. *Part II.*—Nos. 15, 631, 295, 108, 171, 572, 200, 42, 1048, 19, 788, 876, 494, 805, 439, 62.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1065, 1135, 481, 1373, 653, 443, 355, 1411, 1427, 1217, 1407, 321, 711, 1123, 1015, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437. *Part II.*—Nos. 1182, 796, 678, 738, 1254, 1082, 1108, 1290, 1296, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1308, 1310, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1326, 1328.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Demurrers.—No. 87. Issues of Law and Fact.—Nos. 130, 164, 195, 201, 202, 203, 204, 206, 208, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222.

Gov. Fenton to the New-York Volunteers.

The last number of the *Soldiers' Friend* contains a pleasant paper by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, entitled "Remembering the Soldiers," and the following letter from Gov. FENTON:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 10th instant, and thank you for evidence therein of kind appreciation of my efforts for the welfare of New-York soldiers and sailors. I am not without hope that these efforts will soon assume a form of greater efficiency. I have been giving careful attention to the New-York military agencies, and by the time of your next issue the organization will, I trust, be in a systematic working condition. It is my earnest desire that our soldiers and sailors, in the varied emergencies that confront them, whether in the field, on shipboard, in hospitals, or in transit, shall not fail to find, in the performance of their hard duties, and in their hour of need, representative agents of their State to furnish material aid, hearty cheer and God-speed. We should be worse than ungrateful, if we should do less for those who are battling in our behalf for the freedom and security of our common country. It is not enough that we cherish their heroic deeds in our hearts, our hands should be ready to perform the duties that the heart is so honest and ready to acknowledge.

The soldiers of the Empire State, of themselves form a "grand army;" their record is second to none; it is written on a hundred battle-fields, from the Potomac to the Gulf, and I wish them to feel that we appreciate their cheerful patriotism and embalm their memory. I desire that they may have the visible, practical evidence of our real regard and kind recollection.

Gladly would I take by the hand every poor fellow who lies in the hospital, wasted with sickness, or suffering from honorable wounds, received in the sacred defence of our liberties. I shall accept every occasion to urge their claims and needs upon the benevolent and patriotic people at home, and in this I am sure of your hearty cooperation and support.

The time is not far distant when the battalions that went forth from our midst with music and gay flags, will return, their ranks, alas! thinned, their banners rent; but they will come back to reap the reward of their patriotic toil, in a restored Union, an enlarged freedom, and a more perfect liberty, which they will transmit as a perennial heritage to their children.

It may be left to other days to rear the monumental temple such as France set up, bearing the inscription—"To our glorious defenders; by a grateful Republic." Be it ours, while yet the gallant soldiers and sailors are bearing the heat and burden of the conflict, to cheer them with kind words of sympathy, and sustain them by practical and generous deeds.

Very respectfully, yours,
R. E. FENTON.

[Advertisement.]

WHY INJURE THE COMPLEXION BY POWDERS AND WASHES, which choke or fill up the pores of the skin, and in a short time leave it harsh and dry? It is in the blood, and if you want smooth and soft skin, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion.

[Advertisement.]

TO PURIFY, ENRICH THE BLOOD, AND BEAUTIFY THE complexion, use HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. One bottle equals in strength one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate, your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized